

Saigon's Forces Start Offensive Near Tay Ninh

SAIGON, March 16 (AP)—Hundreds of South Vietnamese infantrymen supported by bombers and artillery launched a counter-offensive today along the Cambodian border, 50 miles west of Saigon, reports said.

The objective was to recapture half a dozen villages and hamlets in the southern flank of a threatened provincial capital, Tay Ninh. The tank force met heavy resistance.

The field reports said that South Vietnamese bombers attacked North Vietnamese forces who took shelter in civilian homes of one village and struck North Vietnamese artillery positions along the border. The reports said that many of about 1,000 refugees caught in a cross fire between the North and South Vietnamese forces were killed or wounded while fleeing across rice paddies.

There was no firm count of the casualties.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese command moved the Central Highlands headquarters to the west. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said almost all the Americans in the highlands were evacuated because of expected North Vietnamese drives in the region. Sources said the cutting of vital highways linking Pleiku to the sea and a buildup of North Vietnamese forces in the area forced the South Vietnamese command to shift the headquarters to Nha Trang, a city on the South China Sea, 200 miles northeast of Saigon.

It was the first time during the war that one of South Vietnam's four regional military headquarters had been moved. The U.S. Embassy spokesman said 27 Americans were evacuated from Pleiku, Kontum and Quang Duc Provinces "as a precautionary, temporary measure." He said the evacuees included U.S. Embassy employees and missionaries. Heavy fighting is raging in the highlands.

Shelling Is Lighter
In Cambodia, insurgent shelling of Phnom Penh's airfield dropped to the lowest level in weeks today following the government's recapture of a key position along the "rocket belt," the area from which the rebels launched the rockets. However, nearly 20 rockets landed near the American Embassy for the second day in a row.

Meanwhile, military sources said Khmer Rouge insurgents maintained heavy pressure against the last government-held position on the lower Mekong River, a naval base at Neak Luong. France yesterday reduced its embassy in Phnom Penh to consult status and Singapore evacuated all of its diplomats, informed sources said.

On Friday, Australia became the last Western nation to announce that it was withdrawing its military forces from Cambodia. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Burmese Claim Red Chiefs Slain

RANGOON, March 16 (AP)—The two top leaders of Burma's Communist party have been killed by government troops, the state radio announced today.

The radio said that the two leaders, Chairman Thakin Zin and Secretary-General Thakin Chit, were killed in an operation yesterday against Communist rebels in the Pegu Yoma Mountains of central Burma. The radio gave no details of the operation.

The Communist party is the largest and strongest of the various rebel groups operating against the government. Political observers in Rangoon said that the deaths of the two men could lead to the eradication of Communist activities in central Burma, but that Communist activity probably will continue in the border area as long as the rebels there continue to receive aid from China.

Separate Investigations
French and South Vietnamese slates opened separate investigations of the incident. Mr. Léandri, a German-born wife, Hansi is pregnant, was described as close friends as being in it.

French Foreign Minister Jean Vignaud summoned South Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Quang to a meeting and in-structed the French ambassador in Saigon to "raise the very urgent protest over the conditions in which Mr. Léandri was murdered and held by the Vietnamese services and the circumstances in which he later died."

The ambassador met with Vietnamese Premier Tran Kim Son to discuss an investigation, sources in Saigon said. He said that South Vietnamese slates were "worried and embarrassed" and had promised a complete investigation, AP re-ported.

Jean Marin, president and director-general of the French agency, delivered a formal letter to Ambassador Quang and told him to obtain an official detailed report from the French government.

Mr. Léandri, a Corsican, had been summoned by the police in past for questioning about attacks. His visa expired yesterday.

On Thursday, he sent a dispatch quoting an unidentified Vietnamese priest from Mr. Thuet as having said: "Non-Vietnamese ethnic groups fighting for autonomy led the attack on the Cam-berland city."

Today, the police summoned Léandri to the immigration office. The journalist is now to have telephoned the French ambassador, Jean-Marie Niel, to alert him that he is going.

According to the police state-ment, Mr. Léandri arrived at the airport on Page 2, Col. 8.)



Portuguese Communists defied damp weather to hold rally in Lisbon yesterday.

As Kissinger Returns

Israel Clears New Phase in Talks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, March 16 (NYT).—Talks between Israeli leaders and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger resumed here tonight after the Cabinet endorsed the Israeli negotiating team to continue its efforts to reach a new Sinai agreement with Egypt.

During a four-hour session this morning, the full Cabinet heard a detailed report on the negotiations from Premier Yitzhak Rabin and his two colleagues on the negotiating team, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Although the ministers were said to be "less than happy" with

the reportedly meager political concessions offered by Egypt so far, the Cabinet issued a communique announcing that it had "authorized the Israeli team to continue negotiations on the basis of decisions taken by the Cabinet."

Formally, the Cabinet has so far only approved an Israeli proposal for a modest withdrawal of 20 to 30 miles from the present Sinai cease-fire line—a proposal that was rejected by Egypt even before the latest round of negotiations began.

But in fact, according to Israeli officials, the negotiating team is exploring the possibility of much deeper Israeli with-

drawals, including the strategic Sinai mountain passes and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis, in exchange for political concessions by Egypt.

An Israeli official said that the Cabinet's action today in effect legitimized these explorations and opened the way for a more intensive round of negotiations in the coming week.

American officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger also interpreted the Cabinet's decision as a green light for further negotiations.

Despite the gap that separates the Israeli and Egyptian positions on a new agreement, both American and Israeli officials said privately today that they remain optimistic that a compromise can be reached. The officials also emphasized that, despite Mr. Kissinger's week of shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem, the negotiations are just now entering the practical stage.

The hard bargaining begins this week, an Israeli official said. "By the end of it, we should know whether we are going to have an agreement."

Military Issues
There are said to be broad, if still informal, areas of agreement on the strictly military issues such as the demilitarization of the area to be evacuated by the Israelis, the creation of widened buffer zones and the role of the UN.

But differences remain over what sort of political commitments and concessions Egypt is prepared to give in exchange for a major Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Israel this afternoon from Amman, where he had held several hours of discussions with King Hussein last night and this morning.

World Food Experts Applaud Efforts at Preventing Famine

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—In the four months since the World Food Conference ended in Rome amid criticism of its failure to provide immediate famine relief, several of the meeting's long-range proposals for preventing famines have been moving toward realization at a promising pace, according to experts on the situation.

Although there have been inter-agency disputes, clashes of personal and political philosophies, delays on short-range proposals and other stumbling blocks, many of those familiar with the traditional complexities of international organizations say these are expected. It is already evident, they say, that the conference marked a significant beginning in the world's efforts to prevent famine.

Beyond the creation of several new international agencies, the conference also has been credited with helping to foster a new awareness of the importance of improving agriculture in poor countries.

4 Top Recommendations
"The Rome conference and the follow-up have accomplished more than anybody had a right to expect," said James Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council, a private study group that has been concentrating on the food situation.

Although the Rome conference adopted a long list of recommendations, four are considered perhaps the most important. These include a world food council to oversee international ac-

tivities aimed at improving the food situation, a consultative group to coordinate investments in agricultural development, an early-warning system to detect impending famines and a world food reserve to be distributed in time of famine.

There has been substantial progress toward establishing the council and the consultative group, but the proposals for an early-warning system and food reserve have lagged.

The 36-nation council, approved by the UN General Assembly, is to oversee all international activities for improving the global food situation and coordinate existing agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organiza-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Aristotle Onassis

Aristotle Onassis, 69, Is Dead, Built an Empire on Shipping

PARIS, March 16 (NYT).—Aristotle Onassis, 69, the Greek shipping magnate, died yesterday at the American Hospital in nearby Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Mr. Onassis was brought to the hospital by special plane from Athens Feb. 7 and underwent an operation to remove his gall bladder two days later. Although the operation was successful, he was also suffering from myasthenia gravis, a debilitating neurological disease, which had affected his heart.

Maurice Mercadier, one of his physicians, said death was due to bronchial pneumonia, which "resisted all antibiotics." Mr. Onassis had been receiving cortisone treatment which, the doctor said, lowered his resistance to infection and made the pneumonia "uncontrollable."

Mrs. Onassis, 45, the former Jacqueline Kennedy, was in New York when her husband died. She investigated cases where lower-priced oil reportedly was disguised to appear as if it were coming from countries that had either raised their prices or were involved in the embargo but were leaking oil to the United States at high prices.

Customs sources say they are scrutinizing at least 30 importers who may have overcharged customers by \$50 million to \$500 million during the embargo. The techniques the importers are alleged to have used reportedly run the gamut from changing manifests to shifting oil from tanker to tanker on the high seas.

Supertankers coming from abroad allegedly met smaller tankers outbound from Texas in the Gulf of Mexico, where the bigger ships would pump part of their oil into the smaller vessels. The small tankers might then declare their cargo as foreign and ask the higher foreign price even though the cargo might be half foreign and half domestic.

Palsting manifests to disguise where oil came from was apparently the most widespread fraudulent method used during the embargo. Customs agents have investigated cases where lower-priced oil reportedly was disguised to appear as if it were coming from countries that had either raised their prices or were involved in the embargo but were leaking oil to the United States at high prices.

Customs agents have made six visits in the last month to the Los Angeles public utilities to check shipping documents covering the imports of 4 million barrels of oil at prices of up to \$35 a barrel, five times what the power company paid for oil before the embargo.

Communist Gain Seen

Portuguese Expected To Form New Cabinet

By Henry Ginger

LISBON, March 16 (NYT).—The Portuguese government was understood today to have resigned in preparation for a new cabinet alignment reflecting the country's sharp leftward trend since Tuesday.

The new ministers are to be announced in the next day or so, with added weight expected to be given to the Communist party and its allies and a possible downgrading of the moderate parties that have formed a coalition with the Communists up to now.

Keeping up his offensive against the center and right, Communist party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal suggested today at a party rally that the major center formation in the country, may have been implicated in the military plot that was smashed Tuesday, precipitating the country toward the left. Mr. Cunhal called on the Popular Democrats to "make clear" whether they had any role in the plot.

Spinoza in Brazil
[Antonio de Spinoza, the former Portuguese president, has been granted political asylum in Brazil. He arrived last night at Vilas Airport, 60 miles from São Paulo, with his wife, 16 Portuguese military officers and another associate.]

[The exiled general and his party were flown to the city by a special government aircraft. Tight security surrounded his arrival and he did not talk to newsmen. One of the conditions of asylum is that he and his group will refrain from political activity and statements, the Associated Press reported.]

[Gen. Spinoza landed in Rio de Janeiro Friday night on an Iberian Airlines flight but was refused admission because no diplomatic request had been made for asylum. The Portuguese party stayed aboard during three hours of negotiations, then went on to Buenos Aires, staying overnight there while an asylum request was processed.]

Nationalizations
The role of the government and of the parties has assumed considerably less importance since the formation Tuesday night of a High Council of the Revolution just after the abortive end of the uprising apparently led by Gen. Spinoza and some of his officers.

The 24-member council, all officers with definite left leanings, with the possible exception of President Francisco de Costa Gomes, took over the direction of policy without consulting anyone and with a speed that has left the Portuguese giddy, some with exhilaration, others with deep fright.

The banking and insurance companies, which were completely un-der the thumb of the government and the Communist party had not collaborated in such a plot.

Flight Into Exile
Gen. Spinoza, his wife and the 16 officers fled Portugal for Spain's Talavera. A Real Air Force Base, then went to South America on a commercial airliner, which landed at Rio, Buenos Aires and then São Paulo, Brazil, yesterday in quest of asylum for the group. This reporter was the only newsmen aboard the DC-10 from Rio to Buenos Aires.

The handwritten statement said that the Portuguese Communist party and its allies had turned over to Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves a list of 600 top officers, including Gen. Spinoza, and 1,000 civilians "linked to the economy of the nation and to the present political system" who would be "eliminated" last Wednesday night.

It said that the operation was to be conducted by the Communists with the approval of the government and security forces. The list of victims was approved by President Francisco de Costa Gomes.



TO EXILE—Gen. Antonio de Spinoza in Spanish airliner during stop at Buenos Aires. Spinoza flew on to São Paulo.

Spinoza Says He Backed Coup to Bar Massacre

By Dennis Redmont

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (AP).—Exiled Portuguese officers said they tried to topple Lisbon's leftist regime last week because they had learned of Communist-instigated and government-approved plans to slaughter 1,500 civilians and military men in an operation code-named Big Easter Killing.

A statement by a spokesman for the 16 officers, who went into exile with Gen. Antonio de Spinoza, a former Portuguese president, was handed to this reporter aboard a plane between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. It was given out with the approval of the 64-year-old general before he promised Brazilian authorities, who granted him political asylum, that he would refrain from political activity.

The statement, for which there was no independent confirmation, was the only explanation given by Gen. Spinoza and his officers regarding Tuesday's revolt, which flamed for lack of support.

A senior official in Lisbon said that the allegations were completely untrue and that the government and the Communist party had not collaborated in such a plot.

Gen. Spinoza, his wife and the 16 officers fled Portugal for Spain's Talavera. A Real Air Force Base, then went to South America on a commercial airliner, which landed at Rio, Buenos Aires and then São Paulo, Brazil, yesterday in quest of asylum for the group. This reporter was the only newsmen aboard the DC-10 from Rio to Buenos Aires.

The handwritten statement said that the Portuguese Communist party and its allies had turned over to Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves a list of 600 top officers, including Gen. Spinoza, and 1,000 civilians "linked to the economy of the nation and to the present political system" who would be "eliminated" last Wednesday night.

It said that the operation was to be conducted by the Communists with the approval of the government and security forces. The list of victims was approved by President Francisco de Costa Gomes.

The customs agents were particularly interested in sales of 150,000 barrels at \$25 a barrel, reportedly from Peru; 200,000 barrels at \$22 a barrel, allegedly from Venezuela; and 600,000 barrels at \$24, reportedly from Algeria. The three countries were charging high prices at the time, but nowhere near the prices the Los Angeles company paid.

Besides customs, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has undertaken two investigations.

One alleged overcharge found by FEA runs to at least \$15 million. Another reportedly involves the sale of tens of millions of gallons of fuel oil to a Southern power company by a consortium alleged to have set up five dummy companies that jacked up the price each time oil transactions were recorded on their books.

Gomes—a former comrade-in-arms of Gen. Spinoza—who gave the go-ahead for the operation, the exiles' statement said. Upon learning of the plan from "informed sources," the group of officers said, they launched the revolt to forestall the executions.

Gen. Spinoza apparently had nothing to do with the preparations for the revolt. He joined the group Monday afternoon when the rebellious officers "informed him of the situation and of the irreversible decision to transport him to Tanques Air Force Base, where he would be kept in safety," the statement said.

In an interview, Gen. Spinoza refused to go beyond the 350-word explanation of the revolt. A general uprising by units that Gen. Spinoza thought were loyal to him did not materialize last Tuesday, as hoped. The most he could muster were two obsolete aircraft, which rocketed and strafed an artillery barracks, and the movement of two companies of paratroopers, confused and of doubtful loyalty.

The statement, however, claimed that the revolt was supported by "the near totality of the air force and ground units whose officers refused to continue to cooperate with the perversion of the spirit of the revolutionary movement."

Kadar Greet Brezhnev on Hungary Trip

BUDAPEST, March 16 (Reuters).—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Budapest tonight to attend a Hungarian Communist congress and to confer with East European leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev, 68, appeared in good health, although tired, as he stepped from the Moscow-Budapest express after a 11.5-day journey. He was greeted by the Hungarian party's first secretary, Janos Kadar.

The Soviet party general secretary is making his first trip abroad since reappearing in public Feb. 13 after a seven-week absence that led to rumors about his health and political future. Soviet officials said only that he had a cold.

Mr. Brezhnev will attend the opening of the Hungarian congress tomorrow, when he will be joined by party leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland. They are due by air tomorrow morning.

Despite his reappearance, rumors about Mr. Brezhnev's health have persisted. But his visit to Hungary and other official activities in Moscow in the last few weeks were seen as clear evidence that he was again fully in control.

Witnesses at the Budapest railroad station nevertheless noted his fatigued appearance. He stroled listlessly alongside groups of youngsters standing outside the station door. He was smiling and animated but seemed slower in his movements than in the past.

About 3,000 persons were at the station, many waving paper flags and holding placards. There were no speeches at the brief and subdued ceremony.

Where next?

CGN
Inter-Continental Cologne
(0221) 2651

DUS
Inter-Continental Düsseldorf
(0211) 43 48 48

FRA
Frankfurt Inter-Continental
(069) 230561

HAI
Inter-Continental Hannover
(0511) 16911

HAM
Inter-Continental Hamburg
(040) 4410 81

LON
Inter-Continental London
(01) 409 3131 Open 1975

AMM
Jordan Inter-Continental
41361

BEY
Phoenicia Inter-Continental
369100

DXB
Dubai Inter-Continental
Open March 1975

JRS
Inter-Continental Jerusalem
282551 to 282557

MCT
Inter-Continental Oman
Open early 1976

QCA
Mecca Inter-Continental
Open June 1975

RUH
Riyadh Inter-Continental
34500 Open 1975

THR
Inter-Continental Tehran
635021/9 & 636021/9

PLUS
A dozen other hotels
throughout Europe and
50 major cities
all over the world.
If you're going to any one of
these cities today, or anytime,
you can count on a good
night's sleep.
Isn't that a comfort?

Inter-Continental Hotels

For reservations anywhere,
call 517627 in Brussels,
230561 in Frankfurt,
491 71 31/6 in London,
225 4300 in Paris.

Where else?

Public, Private Stances in Europe

Israel Assesses Its Support In West as Strains Continue

By John M. Goshko

JERUSALEM, March 16 (WP).—Ever since the 1973 October war, diplomats and editorialists have cited the outwardly deteriorating relations between Israel and Western Europe as the prime example of how the Arab world has forced Israel into a position of diplomatic isolation. The strains between Europe and Israel in recent months seem reminiscent of the prediction made by the Israeli humorist, Ephraim Kishon, during the earlier six-day war of 1967. Mr. Kishon described how Israel would lose the love and admiration of the world by defeating the Arabs instead of enabling foreign humanitarians to write heart-breaking obituaries of the Jewish state. In the opinion of the Israelis, that is exactly what happened when Western Europe is concerned.

After its battlefield successes in 1967, Israel no longer seemed like the underdog in the Middle East. And some European governments appeared to take this as a sign of absorption from the sense of guilt and obligation that the Nazi holocaust had caused them to feel toward Israel.

Some European leaders began to show a genuine and growing concern for the plight of the Palestinian refugees. They began to question whether support for Israel was in accord with their own national interests. What all this meant became evident when the October war led to the Arab oil embargo and the world energy crisis.

Spurred by visions of a Europe without gasoline for automobiles and homes without heat, they hastily adopted what is known in Common Market circles as the "oil-in-the-time" resolution. Officials privately concede that it was an unbalanced attempt to appease Arab opinion by calling on Israel to meet almost every Arab demand short of giving up its own existence.

Since then, relations between Israel and Western Europe have appeared to be plunging toward their lowest point. European governments, either individually or collectively through the Common Market, have been reluctant to interpose in dealing with the Arabs and they have paid increasing attention to calls for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and creation of an independent Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Those who are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have resisted efforts by the United States to encourage military support for Israel within NATO. In fact, some NATO members such as France and Britain are selling arms and materiel to the Arab countries. Almost every week brings some sign of European-Israeli tensions. Within the last month, several countries, notably France and Britain, have accused Israel of discriminating against Jewish banks and businesses.

Shooting Match
And, three weeks ago, a meeting of the Socialist International in West Berlin produced a shouting match between former Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The result has been to create a feeling of bitterness by the Israeli public toward Western Europe. Israelis are convinced that the European governments are willing to sacrifice Israel to insure their oil supplies and to profit from the flow of oil revenues into the Arab world.

Yet this pessimism is not shared by the Israeli government. Although they are not exactly happy about the policies being pursued by Europeans, Israeli officials and diplomats say that there is a difference between the public postures of these governments and what actually happens behind the scenes.

There is plenty of evidence to show that, while the Europeans feel compelled to tread warily around the Arabs, they are still a long way from the point where they would stand aside and acquiesce in the dissolution of the Jewish state.

That, plus the memory of the

mass murder of European Jewry, has caused the European governments to set limits to their leaning toward the Arab side. This was made most evident during the recent UN special debate on the Palestine question. Almost without exception, the Europeans agreed with the decision to hold the debate and to allow the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, to address the General Assembly. Similarly, the majority went against Israel's wishes and spoke out for creation of a Palestinian state. But the Arabs were able to mislead almost no European support for their resolution implying that Israel would have to disappear and be merged into a secular state.

Similarly, Israeli officials point out that a trace of the old warmth in their relations with Europe has been returning as many of the fears and uncertainties originally generated by the energy crisis lessen.

Essentially, Israeli officials and neutral diplomats describe the present state of Israel's relations with the major European countries in this way:

FRANCE

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has continued the policy set by his late predecessor, Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou, of keeping France the closest friend of the Arabs in the Western camp. Officially, this means that relations between Israel and France continue to be very strained and difficult. Privately, however, Israeli sources say that Giscard d'Estaing has toned down and softened some of the sharper edges of French policy, which under Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou were regarded here as having almost overtly anti-Semitic overtones. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, these sources add, has sought to make it clear that he is not a supporter of Israel's right to a secure existence.

WEST GERMANY

As the country whose guilt under the Nazi regime is proclaimed a "special relationship" with Israel, West Germany outwardly has moved further than any other country away from Israel. Even before the energy crisis former Chancellor Willy Brandt was trying to disentangle Bonn from the "special relationship" and establish a policy of Middle Eastern neutrality. However, the present government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is regarded here as basically in Israel's corner, even though Bonn's dependence on Middle Eastern oil has caused it to play down its sentiments and make certain overtures to the Arabs. The Israelis feel that in any real crunch, Germany's Nazi past will leave it no option other than to support Israel.

BRITAIN

Like the Schmidt government, Harold Wilson's Labor government is regarded as essentially a friend, but one that must maintain a low profile because of its present need for Arab oil. The feeling here is that if the Labor government remains in office and if Britain's stake in the North Sea oil fields leads to increasing self-sufficiency, London will become more open in its support for Israel.

"The Israeli concern is that the Conservative party might return to power. Mr. Wilson's predecessor, former Tory Prime Minister Edward Heath, and his foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, were regarded as only slightly behind France in their bias toward the Arabs. There now is concern here over the fact that the foreign policy spokesman in the new Tory shadow cabinet, Reginald Maudling, is also regarded as pro-Arab.

THE NETHERLANDS
Before the 1973 war, the Dutch were the staunchest friends of Israel within the Common Market, and they were punished for this when the Arabs singled them out as the chief victim of the oil embargo. Since then, the Dutch have been more circumspect and have been able to avoid various Common Market declarations and policies disliked by Israel.

Nevertheless, the basic Dutch support for Israel is known to remain strong. Lately the Netherlands has been bolder in expressing this support. Last week, for example, Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep abruptly postponed an important visit to Saudi Arabia to protest the Saudis' refusal to grant a visa to a Dutch Jewish journalist assigned to cover Mr. van der Stoep's trip.

SCANDINAVIA

Along with the Netherlands, the Israelis regard their strongest European support as coming from Norway, Denmark and, to a lesser extent, Sweden. Their reservations about Sweden center chiefly on Premier Olof Palme, who has been critical of Israel reprisal raids.

As to the others, Denmark is ranked just behind the Netherlands as Israel's best friend in the Common Market. And Norway, which is not in the community, is considered by many Israeli officials as Israel's best friend anywhere. Norway also is expected to achieve energy self-sufficiency from North Sea oil. Officials note that the more independent a country is in this respect the freer it seems to be in expressing its feelings about the Middle East.



BATTLE BOUND—Saigon troops waiting to be flown to join fight for Ban Me Thout.

Desire for Peace in Cambodia Outweighs Fear of Massacre

By David A. Andelman

PHNOM PENH, March 16 (NYT).—Early on the morning of Jan. 1, soon after the Communist-led insurgents' offensive of the dry season began, their troops rolled through the village of Khleung Sbek, 15 miles north-west of Phnom Penh. They took most of the able-bodied males down to the age of 13, including all the men of the Ly family. Ly El, 37, was a fisherman. His wife, Ly Mas, 28, believes he was impressed into the Khmer Rouge's military

forces. With her 2-year-old son, she fled south toward the government lines. Ultimately two-thirds of the village joined Mrs. Ly Mas, including her sister, Ly Mary and Ly Nom. Now they live in a decaying refugee camp five miles closer to Phnom Penh in a gully beside Route 5. Since all their husbands are gone, they are awaiting the end of the fighting to pick up the threads of their lives. But they do not voice any concern about such issues as the shape of a peace or possible postwar reprisals. In numerous interviews in refugee camps and homes in the capital and its environs, those who have seen both sides of the conflict said that they would prefer to take their chances on peace, although there are others—government officials, relief workers and some Western diplomats—who fear a bloodbath if the insurgents take control.

Wants to Return

Mrs. Ly Mas would like to see the end of the war so she can return to her village and pick up her life. There are no reliable statistics on families separated by the conflict but the capital alone is swollen by more than a million refugees. Tun Thai, who is from Kompong Thom, has twice come to Phnom Penh on a Khmer Rouge "passport." Two years ago, he decided to stay.

In some Khmer Rouge territory such passports are still used to allow the limited contact that is necessary between the two sides—for some commerce, medical treatment and black market transactions. For those such as Tun Thai, it is simply a passport to a better life. However, he said in the small house built with money he won in the state lottery, he would like to return to his old village so his wife could visit her parents.

Asked about possible reprisals by the insurgents if they win, he nodded his head and said, "I think they will have some killed, but just some. There will be no major bloodshed, not in the villages." An American diplomat whose views do not necessarily reflect those of the embassy said, "I just don't see a bloodbath in the country as a whole. But I do think there will be a lot of official Phnom Penh they will want to get rid of."

2 U.K. Dailies Costlier

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail, two of Britain's eight national dailies, will raise their prices tomorrow they announced. The Telegraph will go from 6 to 7 pence (about 17 cents), the Mail from 5 to 6 pence.

Saigon Starts Drive Near Tay Ninh City

(Continued from Page 1)

The first nation to close down a Phnom Penh embassy. Diplomatic sources pointed out that the closure did not mean that Australia was breaking relations with the Lon Nol government.

French Move

Informed sources said that France downgraded its representation to consulate level because it feared it eventually would be the only Western nation with an embassy in Cambodia beside the United States. Other countries with embassies in Phnom Penh have not yet made decisions on the status of their missions. Australian and European nationals began leaving Phnom Penh yesterday.

France, which once ruled Cambodia as a protectorate, long has had substantial financial, cultural and political links with Cambodia. The sources said a consul cultural attaché and about eight other French Embassy personnel will remain.

1,100 Citizens

There are about 1,100 French citizens in Cambodia, about 100 of whom have expressed a desire to leave. Some technical personnel, including about 20 physicians, will remain.

In South Vietnam's Central Highlands, the Saigon command continued to publicly deny Viet Cong claims that Communist-led forces had seized the provincial capital of Ban Me Thout, 155 miles northeast of Saigon. But evidence indicated that most of the city of 165,000, much of it reduced to rubble, was in North Vietnamese hands. The fate of nine Americans trapped in Ban Me Thout remains unknown.

GIs in Germany On Rotation Plan

NUREMBERG, March 16 (AP).—The first U.S. soldiers airlifted to West Germany under a new "rotation" service system arrived yesterday to serve in the largest U.S. overseas troop contingent.

The first 560 troops of the 3,900-member 84th Airborne Division, 2d Armored Division, arrived from Fort Hood, Texas. The airlift will continue until June, delivering troops who will serve six-month tours without their families—unlike U.S. soldiers now in West Germany, who bring their dependents for three-year tours. Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the supreme commander of Allied Forces in Europe, announced at a welcoming ceremony that another brigade on six-month rotation status will be dispatched next year from the U.S.-based 4th Infantry Division. He said current concern over

In Change of Policy

Russia Indicates It Supports Fast Victory by Khmer Rouge

By Peter Osanos

MOSCOW, March 16 (WP).—The Soviet Union now appears to favor a quick military victory by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, even though the Kremlin does not have close ties to the insurgent leadership.

In the view of Soviet analysts who follow the Cambodian situation, there is no longer any prospect that Moscow will bail out the United States by endorsing a negotiated settlement of the conflict along the lines of the coalition established in Laos two years ago.

The Russians have never directly supplied arms to the Communist-led forces in Cambodia; they have maintained the semblance of diplomatic relations with the Lon Nol regime and in press commentaries still avoid mentioning Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nominal head of the insurgents.

Prince Sihanouk has been in exile in Peking since his overthrow five years ago next week—a source of irritation here—and the Chinese have been the main providers of military aid to the Khmer Rouge forces.

Moscow's Support

These factors, among others, had left open the chance that Moscow would support negotiations to end the war as the way to exert maximum possible influence over the make-up of any future Phnom Penh regime.

As the likelihood of an outright Khmer Rouge victory has increased, however, all such formulas for compromise settlements appear to have been abandoned.

"Nothing is to be gained anymore from trying to stabilize the situation in Cambodia," a Soviet source said Thursday.

By this reasoning, Moscow is preparing to adjust to whatever government emerges in Cambodia since it is bound, in any event, to be leftist. The Russians evidently believe that Chinese authority in Phnom Penh will be limited despite Peking's strong backing for the insurgents from the beginning.

Only a Figurehead

Prince Sihanouk himself, it is thought here, may be little more than a figurehead, and the Kremlin hopes to assert its influence on the rest of the Cambodian leadership through common ties with the North Vietnamese. Many of the Khmer Rouge's leaders are Hanol-trained.

That would explain the visit two weeks ago to Hanoi by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Fyodorov. Nothing has been officially said in Moscow about that trip but sources said it definitely was connected in

some way to Cambodian developments.

One line of speculation is that the Soviet delegation made its commitments of aid to the Phnom Penh regime. Two days after the Peking stop-over in Hanoi, the correspondent there for Pravda, a Communist party newspaper, wrote that the Soviet Union regards the Sihanouk-led National United Front of Cambodia the "only lawful representative of the Khmer people."

Saigon Police Kill Newsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

Immigration police but refused to discuss the dispatch "and add a belittling, offensive insinuation." He named the chief of immigration office, destroyed furniture and office equipment and used unprintable language, the statement said.

"On arriving at headquarters, Léandri got out of his car, which had been driven by his chauffeur, but did not enter the office to which he had been brought. He remained in the car, using his own key, started the engine and drove quickly, the direction of the car, leaving behind the car, whose keys he still retained the keys to a vehicle."

Journalists' Protection

GENEVA, March 16 (Reuters).—The international conference on the updating of the Geneva conventions has agreed in committee to extend protection to journalists officially recognized by governments engaged on dangerous missions, conference sources said.

Such journalists would carry a special identity card, details of which have been unanimously adopted by the ad hoc committee, they added. This card stipulates that newsmen carrying it should be recognized as a journalist engaged on a dangerous mission in an area of armed conflict and that he should be treated as a civilian the sources said.

Only war correspondents are officially attached to military units involved in the fighting are explicitly covered by the existing 35-year-old conventions.

McCloskey Believes Saigon Will Fall If U.S. Reduces Aid

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—South Vietnam will fall to Communist control within three years if the United States continues to reduce its economic and military aid, Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., said yesterday.

In a report to President Ford on his recent fact-finding trip to Southeast Asia, Rep. McCloskey also said it is "highly possible" that South Vietnam will be overcome by 1978 even if U.S. aid is increased to levels recommended by the American ambassador in Saigon.

"The North continues... to infiltrate men South and continues to acquire additional territory although outgunned, outnumbered and suffering at least double the casualties of the South," he said. "There can only be one answer for this situation: The aggressiveness, will and sense of purpose of the bulk of their soldiers presently far exceed the aggressiveness, will and sense of purpose of the bulk of their South Vietnamese counterparts."

Rep. McCloskey praised the CIA saying that Mr. Ford may be getting "distorted" information from State Department and Pentagon officials too long associated with Southeast Asia. He said current concern over

alleged CIA domestic spying or other misdeeds should not overshadow the importance of "superb professional intelligence gathering and evaluation of vice."

Rep. McCloskey, a frequent critic of U.S. involvement in Indochina, returned March 8 from the fact-finding mission to South Vietnam and Cambodia, which and seven other members of Congress had undertaken at the urging of the Ford administration. The administration was seeking to bolster support for Ford's request for \$300 million in additional U.S. aid to South Vietnam and \$222 million emergency assistance for Cambodia. After returning from the trip, Rep. McCloskey urged Congress to approve \$116.7 million for Cambodia so that its forces would have enough ammunition and other essentials to be fighting through June 30. In his report to Mr. Ford, Rep. McCloskey said only with U.S. aid could the South Vietnamese forces of Cambodia to the Khmer Rouge would further beat Communist efforts against Southern half of South Vietnam. He noted that U.S. military and economic aid to the South Vietnamese has been cut from \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1973 to \$1.1 billion in 1974 and to \$1.1 billion for the current fiscal year. "It is probable that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces will overcome the South within 30 years should U.S. economic and military aid continue at the reduced rate of the past three years," Rep. McCloskey wrote. He said the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, Graham Martin, told the congressional group that American assistance should be increased to \$2.5 billion fiscal 1976, then reduced to \$2 billion in 1977 and \$1.5 billion the following year.

Smith in Cape Town To Talk to Vorster

CAPE TOWN, March 16 (AP).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived in Cape Town today for talks with Prime Minister John Vorster on defense, South African spokesman announced. "Mr. Smith arrived in Cape Town today and will start his talks with Mr. Vorster here tomorrow. Their discussions will be about defense of which a major current of Rhodesian's constitution problem is a key issue," a spokesman said.



HEAVENLY SMOKE RING—Traveling in space 15 billion miles from earth, the Ring Nebula was photographed by the Lick Observatory of Santa Cruz, Calif. The nebula is part of the reservoir of dust and gas that stars are created from.

هكذا من الفضل

spite Denials

Rockefeller Unit Is Reported to Study Assassinations

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Rockefeller Commission will investigate allegations of Central Intelligence Agency complicity in assassination plots against leaders of foreign governments, reliable White House sources have confirmed.

The investigation, an outgrowth of a panel's inquiry into CIA activities, is being conducted by the commission, which is headed by Sen. J. Lee Rankin. The commission is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

White House spokesman said last night that the Rockefeller Commission planned to investigate alleged CIA involvement in assassination plots against foreign leaders. Assistant White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said that "as far as I know, there has been no change in the commission's position."

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

The commission is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It is expected to report its findings by the end of the year.

assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro because the reports now circulating involve American citizens and activities in Washington and Miami.

Another source familiar with the investigation said the criterion, taken on "face value," could lead the commission "wherever it wants to go."

The commission has already obtained testimony about allegations of the agency's involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy and a source said this was a "curtain raiser" for the more credible question of plots to kill foreign leaders.

Congress Seeks Documents
WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Congressional investigators, broadening their study of the CIA, have asked President Ford to give them all White House documents authorizing foreign and domestic intelligence activities during the last three decades.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Ford had made no decision on the sweeping request, received Wednesday from Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

His letter said the committee needed "documents, files and other papers that might be required to fully determine the legal basis for the activities of United States intelligence agencies."

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., publisher of the book, "CIA and the Out of Intelligence," joined the co-authors, Victor Marchetti and John Marks, in seeking a hearing.

Attorneys for the authors and publisher said yesterday that the petition argued that an appeals court panel had "prostrated itself before the totem of national security."

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last month sustained the CIA's right to enforce its secrecy agreement with Mr. Marchetti, a former agency employee, and released the CIA's burden to prove that passages "burdened to the Marchetti-Marks book."

The petition filed with the Supreme Court also contended that the appeals panel "completely ignored the compelling claims of free speech and free press, which are guaranteed by the Constitution."

The authors of the book, "CIA and the Out of Intelligence," joined the co-authors, Victor Marchetti and John Marks, in seeking a hearing.

Attorneys for the authors and publisher said yesterday that the petition argued that an appeals court panel had "prostrated itself before the totem of national security."

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last month sustained the CIA's right to enforce its secrecy agreement with Mr. Marchetti, a former agency employee, and released the CIA's burden to prove that passages "burdened to the Marchetti-Marks book."

The petition filed with the Supreme Court also contended that the appeals panel "completely ignored the compelling claims of free speech and free press, which are guaranteed by the Constitution."

The authors of the book, "CIA and the Out of Intelligence," joined the co-authors, Victor Marchetti and John Marks, in seeking a hearing.

Attorneys for the authors and publisher said yesterday that the petition argued that an appeals court panel had "prostrated itself before the totem of national security."

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last month sustained the CIA's right to enforce its secrecy agreement with Mr. Marchetti, a former agency employee, and released the CIA's burden to prove that passages "burdened to the Marchetti-Marks book."

The petition filed with the Supreme Court also contended that the appeals panel "completely ignored the compelling claims of free speech and free press, which are guaranteed by the Constitution."

The authors of the book, "CIA and the Out of Intelligence," joined the co-authors, Victor Marchetti and John Marks, in seeking a hearing.

Attorneys for the authors and publisher said yesterday that the petition argued that an appeals court panel had "prostrated itself before the totem of national security."



SPACE CREW—The five men who compose the two prime crews of the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Apollo-Soyuz test project docking in earth orbit that is scheduled for July of this year. From left, standing: Thomas Stafford, commander of U.S. crew; Alexei Leonov, commander of the Soviet crew. Seated: Donald Slayton, docking module pilot; Vance Brand, command module pilot, and Valery Kubasov.

Woman Says U.S. Tax Aides Probed Politicians' Sex Lives

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

MIAMI, March 16 (AP)—A Miami woman has said that she was recruited by the Internal Revenue Service in 1973 to take part in a widespread operation to gather information on the sex life and drinking habits of 30 prominent south Florida politicians, among them a state attorney involved in the Watergate investigation.

The woman, Elsa Suarez, said the spy efforts had been dubbed Operation Leghachan and had been aimed mainly at federal and state judges and several city and county commissioners.

She said that the overall goal of the operation had never been made very clear to her but she said that she had been promised a lifetime pension of \$20,000 a year and a home abroad if she would come up with information that would "get" the state attorney, Richard Gerstein of Dade County.

"It was like a small CIA operation," she asserted in an interview Friday. "I was supposed to mingle in local exclusive clubs and bars with these judges and politicians, pick up all the dirt I could, maybe even go to bed with them."

"I never did sleep with anybody or get any good dirt during the three months I was on the job. My contacts had told me that the people I was supposed to watch were 'no good,' that one was a homosexual, that others had mistresses."

The Internal Revenue Service normally gathers intelligence only on tax violations.

In Washington, Donald Alexander, the commissioner of internal revenue, said that he was investigating the allegations. Mr. Alexander pointed out that he had not needed the Internal Revenue Service in 1972.

Six weeks ago, the Philadelphia Bulletin reported that a secret unit of the IRS that allegedly had collected "personal information" on thousands of American citizens in recent years had been ordered to disband and destroy its files.

The article indicated that the unit had operated in a number of cities, including Miami. It quoted sources who said that some of the unit's operatives had reported directly to the White House when Richard Nixon was president.

Tax Agent Named
One such operative, it added, was Thomas Lopez, a Miami tax agent.

On Friday, Mrs. Suarez produced several supporting documents and mentioned Mr. Lopez's name. One document appeared to be a photocopy of a letter from the IRS regarding \$2,980 allegedly paid her by the agency.

Another document appeared to be a receipt indicating that she had shared a safe deposit box at the Florida National Bank in Coral Gables with John Harrison, whom she named as her chief contact in the agency, along with Mr. Lopez.

Mrs. Suarez, a 33-year-old divorcee, has made a sworn statement regarding her assertions to Mr. Gerstein, an early investigator in the Watergate case because of its many Florida aspects. He called Friday for a congressional investigation of Mrs. Suarez's allegations.

"The thrust of the investigation is to find three fugitives," Mr. Bates said. "Now, if something in their past provides a thread to where they are, that's good. Otherwise, it's only interesting history."

Linked to Hideout
Mr. Scott and his wife, Mickie, have been missing since they were linked last week to a Pennsylvania farmhouse where Miss Hearst and two Symbionese Liberation Army companions, William and Emily Harris, apparently hid for several months last year.

Mr. Bates said he had no comment on that development and the FBI and local authorities likewise declined to comment on a report that William Harris's fingerprints were found in a rented New York City apartment that Mr. Scott allegedly abandoned last September. The report gave no indication as to when the fingerprints were discovered.

The Chicago Tribune said today that Mr. Scott apparently left the apartment to join Miss Hearst, the Harris and Berkeley, Calif., artist Wendy Yoshimura, at a South Canaan, Pa., farmhouse rented by Mrs. Scott.

The sheriff of Wayne County, Pa., said that the FBI learned of the hideout and told local authorities that Miss Hearst "was supposed to be pregnant or pretending to be pregnant."

Abortion Clinic
Newsweek magazine said today that FBI agents subsequently traced Miss Hearst and the Harris to the Boulder, Colo., area, and that FBI agents were refused cooperation when they asked a Boulder abortion clinic in December if any of its

Judge Outlaws Toilet Spying

PHILADELPHIA, March 16

(AP)—A federal judge has ruled that it is illegal for police to conduct secret surveillance of public restrooms.

The ruling by U.S. District Judge Mac Troutman stemmed from police surveillance in 1973-74 at public toilets in the Penn Central Railroad Station and in Long Park in Lancaster, Pa.

Police had drilled holes in the restroom ceiling and observed occupants in an investigation of alleged homosexual activity. The surveillance resulted in 20 arrests.

The judge said that although the restrooms were housed in a public place, they were considered private domains.

FBI Agent Discounts the Role Of Hearst Case Sports Figure

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP).

Charles Bates, the FBI agent in charge of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping case, said today that the thrust of the investigation was still to find the fugitive newspaper heiress and two radical companions.

Mr. Bates said that no warrant has been issued for the arrest of Jack Scott, a radical writer and sports critic, with reported links to Miss Hearst. He also questioned the authenticity of a reported call to the FBI by Mr. Scott, who has been sought by federal authorities for questioning.

"The thrust of the investigation is to find three fugitives," Mr. Bates said. "Now, if something in their past provides a thread to where they are, that's good. Otherwise, it's only interesting history."

Linked to Hideout
Mr. Scott and his wife, Mickie, have been missing since they were linked last week to a Pennsylvania farmhouse where Miss Hearst and two Symbionese Liberation Army companions, William and Emily Harris, apparently hid for several months last year.

Mr. Bates said he had no comment on that development and the FBI and local authorities likewise declined to comment on a report that William Harris's fingerprints were found in a rented New York City apartment that Mr. Scott allegedly abandoned last September. The report gave no indication as to when the fingerprints were discovered.

The Chicago Tribune said today that Mr. Scott apparently left the apartment to join Miss Hearst, the Harris and Berkeley, Calif., artist Wendy Yoshimura, at a South Canaan, Pa., farmhouse rented by Mrs. Scott.

The sheriff of Wayne County, Pa., said that the FBI learned of the hideout and told local authorities that Miss Hearst "was supposed to be pregnant or pretending to be pregnant."

Abortion Clinic
Newsweek magazine said today that FBI agents subsequently traced Miss Hearst and the Harris to the Boulder, Colo., area, and that FBI agents were refused cooperation when they asked a Boulder abortion clinic in December if any of its

60,000 Texas Acres at Stake

Ranchers Try to Hold Ground Against Army

By James P. Sterba

GATESVILLE, Texas (AP)—The squabble that recently began in these central Texas chalk hills is simple: The U.S. Army wants to annex 60,000 acres adjacent to Fort Hood for additional tank training grounds. The ranchers want to stay put. Congress will have to decide who wins.

The Army occupies Fort Hood—the largest armor post in the free world, they call it—with 217,561 acres, two combat divisions and an air assault brigade. 45,000 other pieces of battle armor, 526 helicopters, spokesmen full of "no comments" on land plans and officers who seem to be continually awaiting guidance from the Pentagon.

The 300 or so landowners and hundreds more allies in the contested zone have also turned to higher authorities for guidance. Our heavenly Father, we come to you feeling like the prodigal son, approach, Outhat, their pastor began on Thursday.

With speed and efficiency, the landowners have organized a name ("Our Land, Our Lives, a Coalition for Human Rights"), picked leaders, set up headquarters, a tactical operations and intelligence center (in the Gatesville National Bank) and issued a series of stinging broadsides at the Army.

Plans Were Leaked
All that happened within hours after the Army's plans, in a breach of security, were leaked.

The Army regards its proposed 60,000-acre acquisition on the northwest side of Fort Hood as a natural extension to what it calls "excellent tank country" inside Fort Hood. Maneuver areas inside, it says, are now too small for the war-training games it

needs to play. That is partly because about 62,000 acres inside the fort are an artillery shell impact area littered with unexploded and dangerous shells, called duds. Every now and then, the area has been "detonated," but that wastes time and detracts from the fort's combat readiness, the Army says.

The land the Army wants is in the only sparsely populated region left around the base. It is mostly rough pasture land for cattle, goats and sheep, full of ridges and creek beds, rocks, scrub oak, small ranches, a few rusting car bodies, rattlesnakes and a few clumps of houses.

But for its occupants, it is the motherland, worth using any tactic to defend. Their first phase in the battle was a propaganda blitz. It was no contest.

First Exchange
The Army: "No comment." The ranchers: "Now the distant rumble of guns, a thunder which is a part of our lives, has begun to advance—and advance with the same quickening of hearts our ancestors felt as the Comanches closed upon our homes. But one aspect remains constant: While our first aim is peace, we will fight for democracy."

Texas newspaper responded with headlines such as, "At War With the Army," and "Land Owners Begin Attack." Television crews arrived.

"If the power of the press can force a president to resign, I feel

that it can get something done in this instance, too." David Bernard, president of the Gatesville Chamber of Commerce, told a reporter.

'Fair Market Value'
On Thursday, the Army held a news conference to announce what the ranchers had already cleaned from friendly Washington politicians: The Army would negotiate with landowners and compensate them at a "fair market value," if Congress approved their plan. The ranchers want home and land-replacement costs, plus compensation for their sentimental losses.

"The Army says it cannot consider sentiment," Gene Clark, an affected rancher, said. "Atilla the Hun wasn't sentimental either, but I guess he was a pretty good military leader."

The fight now goes to Washington, where the Pentagon is scheduled to ask Congress for money to begin buying out the ranchers, who have hired lawyers to fight the purchase. But they are not too hopeful, even though the Texas Legislature has voted to condemn Fort Hood's plans, and Gov. Dolph Briscoe said he would help.

Argentine Crash Kills 11
BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (AP)—A truck and a bus collided in fog on a highway 120 miles north of here Friday. Police said at least 11 persons were killed and five seriously injured.

ideau Hopeful Sales to EEC

AWA, March 16 (AP)—

a's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau returned home today from Dublin after a visit to five European

is to discuss trade expansion with the European Economic Community.

des Dublin, Mr. Trudeau, Bonn, The Hague, Rome and London. At a news conference before leaving the Irish, Mr. Trudeau said that he received the support of the five govern-

don't know exactly what attraction link will say, but country I visited said, "We support you," Mr. Trudeau said. His talks were aimed at reducing Canadian exports of goods and raw materials.

nians to Study Power at MIT

BRIDGE, Mass., March 16—Iran will send as many graduate students to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as special nuclear engineer training program.

announced Friday that three-year master's degree in would be financed by Iran to help establish a power industry there.

officials said the \$14.1 program is part of an effort to sustain industrial development after the oil reserves are depleted, in January 30 years. School is said the training would contribute to any possible plan to develop nuclear

WRITERS WHY WAIT? PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS

and get expert editing, design, manufacture, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low cost. Two free books and literature give details and success stories. Write or call today.

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.

660 St. Charles Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30316

(404) 525-1700 (212) 365-0081

To rent a car in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's



In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's

europcar

The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

Ex-Governor Of Oklahoma Is Convicted Broker Also Guilty Of Bribery, Extortion

By Martin Waldron

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 16 (AP)—A federal jury has convicted the former Oklahoma governor, David Hall, on four counts of bribery and extortion. Also convicted was a Dallas mortgage broker, W. W. Taylor.

The verdicts were announced Friday night. During the day, one of the jurors was taken to a local hospital with an apparent heart attack, only to return to deliberate in the afternoon.

An indictment returned Jan. 18—three days after Hall left office as governor—charged that Hall and Taylor had conspired to bribe Secretary of State John Rogers Jr. to vote to invest \$10 million in state retirement funds in one of Taylor's companies.

Hidden Records

Mr. Rogers, who carried tape records during the month of December for the government to record any damaging admissions by Hall, was in the courtroom when the verdict was returned.

Hall, 44, took the decision in silence as the court clerk read the seven guilty verdicts—four against the former governor and three against Taylor. Hall plans to appeal the conviction.

Hall could receive up to 25 years in prison, Taylor up to 20 years.

Federal District Judge Fred Daugherty, after receiving the verdicts, spent five minutes thanking the jury for its service and then dismissed it.

Judge Daugherty then called Hall and Taylor to the bench and told them he would postpone sentencing until after receiving a report from a probation officer.

Both men were allowed to remain free on bond pending the probation report.

The specific charges against Hall were that he had conspired with Taylor to pay a \$25,000 bribe to Mr. Rogers and that Hall had tried to extort \$50,000 from Taylor for helping arrange the \$10-million investment. Both denied the charges.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International

new york - chicago - milan - london - paris -rome

EXHIBITION

MEN IN ART

march 5 - april 6

impressionists, post-impressionists

Tel. 226.70.74

Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V

G. ROCHER - SIMBARI

GARCIA-FONS

directrice: Poucette

Hôtel George V - 225.35.30

31, av. George V - Paris 8^e

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

At Paris Meeting of Intellectuals

Unesco Called On to Annul Israel Sanction

PARIS, March 16 (UPI)—More than 100 persons from 19 countries, at a meeting in Paris, have demanded that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization cancel its Arab-sponsored, "politically motivated" resolutions against Israel.

The delegates noted in a resolution signed yesterday that "already a number of participants have decided not to collaborate further with any activities of Unesco as long as the organization is not faithful to itself" as a nonpolitical group.

"All participants are convinced that only an abrogation of the discriminatory measures render possible reconciliation between Unesco and the community of intellectuals," the resolution said.

U.S. Icebreaker Docks After Antarctic Ordeal

USHUAIA, Argentina, March 16 (UPI)—The U.S. Navy's largest icebreaker, the Glacier, which had been trapped for days in the Antarctic, has arrived here.

The Glacier became trapped on March 7 when it broke a propeller while on a mission to free the Argentine icebreaker San Martin.

and Switzerland cut their aid 10 per cent.

"This is the fatal hour of Unesco," warned parliamentarian Lars Langset of Norway.

Among those signing the resolution were pianist Arthur Schnitzler, playwright Eugene Ionesco, writers James Michener and Elie Wiesel, violinist Isaac Stern and actress Shelley Winters.

Amendments Defeated
The resolution was watered

Dublin Parade To Draw Nine U.S. Mayors

DUBLIN, March 16 (AP)—When this capital celebrates the feast day of Ireland's patron, Saint Patrick, tomorrow, the participants will include nine American mayors of Dublin—that is, communities named Dublin in Tennessee, Texas, Ohio, Mississippi, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

The American mayors have been invited to take part in the traditional 2 1/2-hour parade down O'Connell Street, past an expected 300,000 spectators.

Other American participants will include 100 members of the Friendly Sons of the Shilleagh and the Washington-based Club Americana.

down considerably during day-long arguments in a conference hall at the Hotel Hilton.

The group rejected a separate resolution by Mr. Stern, Miss Winters, Mr. Langset and writer Stephen Spender of Britain that said: "Alarmed and outraged by what has been done to Israel, we the undersigned call upon the different countries to suspend all ties with Unesco as long as Israel is not a normal Unesco member."

Also voted down was a clause demanding that Unesco convene an emergency session of its general conference, which alone can cancel the resolutions. The general conference is due to meet next in 1976.

Jeanne Hersch of Switzerland's national committee for Unesco said an emergency session might not vote for Israel because it would be attended, not by delegates sent from each country, but by permanent representatives at Unesco's headquarters in Paris, which has "a climate of justification" of the resolutions.

The resolution urged creation of "vigilante" committees in member countries to alert public opinion to protest against violations of Unesco's principles of universality and equality and to fight repetition of discriminatory practices.

The participants made hours of speeches condemning the Arab resolutions. The artists and architects who created Unesco headquarters, including Joan Miró and Alexander Calder, sent a communiqué to the meeting saying they refused any longer to cooperate with Unesco.



ONE DOGPOWER—Darryl Lindsay, 11, whistles along Van couver, B.C., sidewalk behind galloping Sam.

Remote but Not Abandoned

Ceuta Clings to the North African Coast—and to Spain

CEUTA, March 16 (UPI)—"We may be remote from Spain," said a publisher in this tiny enclave in northern Morocco, "but we are not abandoned."

He was speaking of Morocco's claims to the seven-square-mile area, which the Moroccans call Sebta. "The Moroccans might as well be claiming Burger," said Antonio de la Cruz, who publishes the Ceuta newspaper, El Faro. Ceuta or Sebta, the name derives from the Roman septem

fructes, or seven brothers, the hills that form the narrow peninsula into which 70,000 persons are now crowded.

Ceuta, believed to be the first permanent European possession in Africa, could well be one of the last. Since it was colonized by the Portuguese in 1415 it has had to hold off Moroccan besiegers at various times in its history.

When, at the beginning of January, Morocco began again to push

its claim to the enclave in a letter to the United Nations Commission on Decolonisation, indignation and concern were displayed here, but little surprise.

In the first days after the Moroccan move, young people staged street demonstrations and reassurance was sought from government officials. Reassurance came quickly in the form of Spanish warships deployed both here and in the sister Spanish enclave of Melilla, farther east, and since the Moroccans have done nothing more, calm and ordinary business have returned.

As a historic stronghold Ceuta has a decided military flavor, and the chief official, Serena Gulscaire, is a general.

Between Ceuta and Melilla and the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, there is a sentimental tie brought about by the war in Morocco, in which Gen. Franco actively participated as a young officer. The two cities' garisons were among the first to rally to the Nationalist forces that rose up against the Spanish Republic in July, 1936.

Ceuta lives on its port, its shops and its garrison. The port receives ships for supplies as well as about a million tourists a year who either come to shop or else are on their way through to Morocco from Spain. Only 16 nautical miles separate it from Algeciras across the strait; for persons with cars it is the fastest and cheapest way of getting from one country to the other.

The shops offer visitors duty-free goods, the only tax being a 10-per-cent municipal duty. A Spaniard who comes over for the day can take back goods worth up to \$30 without paying duty. Up to about \$100 he pays a 10-per-cent duty; over that amount he pays ordinary duties.

Francisco Olivencia, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, looking out of his window

to a cemetery on a hill, says his ancestors are buried there and he intends to go on living in Ceuta.

Although Spanish sovereignty goes back 400 years, Mr. Olivencia acknowledges that only a minority of families can claim deep roots in the city. Most go back to the early 1900s, when commerce and the port began to expand.

Mr. Olivencia sadly noted that, while there has been a sudden spurt of interest in Ceuta, for a long time the city stagnated and young people tended to leave for better opportunities in Spain. Correspondingly, the Moroccan part of the population increased to perhaps 15,000. The proportion is even higher in Melilla and for the Spanish in both places this has its disquieting aspect. However, the two communities get along well together.

© Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking Lays Mao Absence To a Cold

He Fails to Receive Leader of Guyana

By John Burns

PEKING, March 16.—Official have explained Chairman Mao's continuing absence from view by saying that he is cold, the first recent admission that the 81-year-old Chin leader is unwell.

Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister of Guyana, told news: at a reception here last week officials had cited the cold the reason for Chairman Mao's failure to receive him during visit.

In recent years, a meeting with Chairman Mao has been standard for government leaders. Mr. Burnham is the third visiting dignitary that Chairman Mao has failed to meet since meeting with West German opposition leader, Franz-Josef Strauss on Jan. 16.

Subject of Speculation
Chairman Mao's health, a subject of speculation in recent years, has been increasingly questioned since he left Peking to fall for an undisclosed location in the provinces. Visitors who met him in subsequent months, always under a pledge that they were not to reveal his whereabouts, reported that they found him looking very frail.

Since the demise in 1971 Chairman Mao's official designated successor, Lin Biao, his ranking officials have insisted that Chairman Mao's authority will pass at his death to a collective leadership. However, the arrangement seems to have been thrown into question by the failing health of the man around whom the collective leadership was expected to form, Premier Chou En-lai, 76.

The day-to-day running of the government has been taken over by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, 70.

© Toronto Globe and Mail

Russian Chess Challenger Balks At Playing on Fischer's Terms

BEIGRADE, March 16 (Reuters).—The Soviet challenger for the world chess championship, Anatoly Karpov, said today he would refuse to play title-holder Bobby Fischer if the International Chess Federation accepted the American's terms.

Mr. Fischer is demanding that the rules for the championship match be changed. He wants the title series to be unlimited instead of the present 36-game limit and that the challenger should have to win by at least a 10-6 margin.

The International Chess Federation is due to hold an extraordinary meeting in the Netherlands tomorrow to consider Mr. Fischer's demands.

In a telephone interview today with the Yugoslav grandmaster, Svetozar Gligoric, the Soviet challenger said from Moscow that if the federation "accepts all Fischer's terms, I will not play."

He said he was preparing for the match—scheduled to take place June 1 in Manila—but was not sure whether the titleholder wanted to play.

4 Are Slain in North Ireland In Blast, 2 Raids by Gunmen

BELFAST, March 16 (UPI).—A bomb exploded today outside a tavern in Bangor, 10 miles east of Belfast, killing two persons and wounding two.

The wave of violence threatened to bring about the collapse of the Irish Republican Army truce. Police said the attack may have been in retaliation for the bombing of a tavern, frequented by Catholics, on Thursday night.

Alexander's Bar, the target last night's attack by three gunmen, is a haunt of members of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association.

Blast Injures 5
Earlier yesterday, gunmen shot and killed a Protestant taxi driver at his home in Bangor 10 miles east of here, and land-mine explosion injured five militiamen in a jeep on the County Armagh border, near Whitecross.

A man apparently lured the taxi driver, Wesley Marshall, 3, into the hallway of Mr. Marshall's house with a telephone call to a taxi, police said. While Mr. Marshall was answering the telephone the gunmen fired an automatic weapon through a glass panel in the front door, hitting him five times.

Road blocks were thrown up but failed to stop three men seen leaving the scene in a stolen car. An army spokesman said the five militiamen of the Ulster Defense Regiment were wounded when a land mine, apparently exploded by remote control, blew up under their jeep.

Police warned persons receiving gift boxes of shamrocks for St. Patrick's Day to treat them with suspicion. Six letter bombs were found yesterday in Belfast's main mail-sorting office and were defused by the army. They were similar to letter bomb received by a Catholic earlier in the day.

Higher Postal Rates Begin in U.K. Today
LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The cost of mailing an ordinary first class letter in Britain goes up seven pence (17 cents) tomorrow.

It is part of the biggest increase in postal and telephone charges in British history. In land parcel post will cost 50 per cent more, air mail letters across the Atlantic will be increased to 2 pence to 10 pence, and on Apr. 26, telephone bills will rise by at least 25 per cent.

42% of Cancers In Breast Found Too Tiny to Feel

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 16 (UPI).—Forty-two per cent of breast cancers are too small to be detected by self-examination, according to a study released by a Philadelphia doctor.

Dr. Gordon Schwartz, director of clinical services at Jefferson Hospital's Breast Diagnostic Center in Philadelphia, told a medical conference here that he had screened more than 10,000 women from 45 to 64 years of age for breast cancer and found that 41.9 per cent of those detected were too small to feel.

Dr. Schwartz said that women whose breast cancers are detected before the mass becomes large enough to feel have the greatest chance of being cured of the disease.

A physical examination when combined with thermography, a new technique that measures body heat patterns, picked up almost 70 per cent of the early cancers, Dr. Schwartz said. He said the overall incidence of breast cancer was 6 per 1,000 women screened.

British Set Clocks Forward One Hour
LONDON, March 16 (UPI).—Britons lost an hour today when the nation went on British Summer Time at 2 a.m. GMT.

British Summer Time will end at 3 a.m. Sunday, Oct. 26, when clocks are set back one hour and once again correspond with Greenwich Mean Time.

© Toronto Globe and Mail

Italian Line

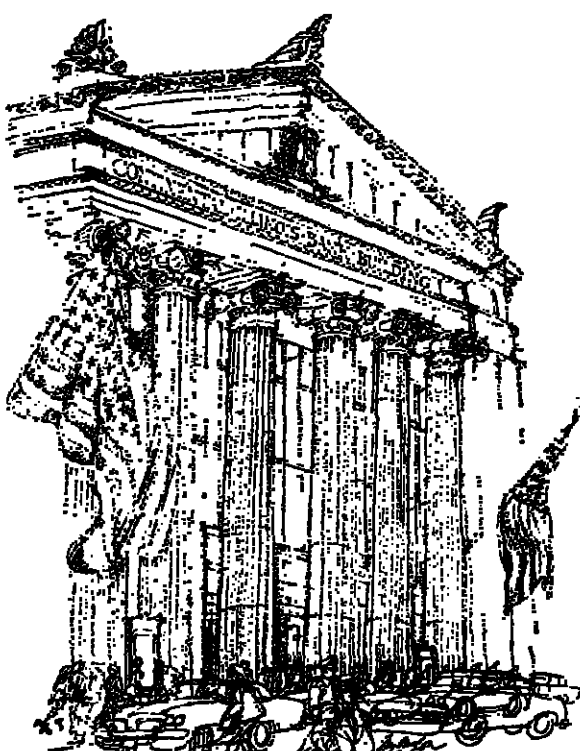
NEXT SAILINGS FROM CANNES TO NEW YORK

MICHELANGELO	10th Apr.
RAFFAELLO	6th May
MICHELANGELO	21st May
LEONARDO DA VINCI	4th June (Genoa)

SPECIAL STUDENT RATE: \$ 260

See your Travel Agent or Italian Line

PARIS	3 Bd des Capucines	ph. 073.40.85
MARSEILLE	102 r. de la République	ph. 91.90.15
CANNES	Jeite Albert Edward	ph. 39.09.46
NICE	2 Quai Papacino	ph. 85.52.77



CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONTINENTAL BANK

231 SOUTH LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

The banking industry worldwide experienced unprecedented strains in 1974. Yet, in a restless and uncertain world economy, the international financial structure has met its responsibilities effectively under trying circumstances. Within a continuing program of restrained and balanced growth, Continental Illinois Corporation continues to provide financial leadership and responsive service wherever the opportunity, whatever the need.

Roger E. Anderson
Roger E. Anderson
Chairman of the Board of Directors

John H. Perkins
John H. Perkins
President

Consolidated Statement of Condition/DECEMBER 31		
(In thousands)	1974	1973
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 1,905,849	\$ 1,556,970
FUNDS SOLD:		
Domestic	\$ 282,453	\$ 262,835
Overseas	1,950,747	1,975,086
Total Funds Sold	\$ 2,233,200	\$ 2,237,921
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:		
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 401,084	\$ 469,505
State, County and Municipal Securities	765,512	1,030,360
Other Securities	607,849	569,641
Total Investment Securities	\$ 1,774,445	\$ 2,069,506
TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES	\$ 274,567	\$ 339,825
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS:		
Domestic	\$10,047,666	\$ 8,216,269
Overseas	2,607,592	1,777,829
Total Loans and Discounts	\$12,655,258	\$ 9,994,098
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 58,672	\$ 49,293
CUSTOMERS LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	271,245	84,930
OTHER ASSETS	284,889	537,637
Total Assets	\$19,798,125	\$16,870,180
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
DEPOSITS:		
Head Office—Demand	\$ 3,662,883	\$ 3,638,196
Savings	1,514,954	1,454,099
Other Time	4,574,775	3,484,575
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	5,715,562	4,021,333
Total Deposits	\$15,468,174	\$12,598,203
FUNDS BORROWED	\$ 2,424,919	\$ 2,864,065
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	272,013	86,445
OTHER LIABILITIES	516,066	371,274
NOTES DUE 1979 (6%)	100,000	100,000
NOTES DUE 1989 (Variable Rate)	80,000	—
RESERVES ON LOANS	\$ 213,499	\$ 173,468
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
PREFERRED STOCK—Without Par Value:		
Authorized: 2,000,000 shares both years		
Issued and Outstanding: Series A \$0.03		
Cumulative Convertible, \$0.50 Stated Value—372,000 shares both years	\$ 186	\$ 186
COMMON STOCK—\$10 Par Value:		
Authorized: 20,000,000 shares both years		
Issued and Outstanding: 1974—17,366,320 shares		
1973—17,309,520 shares		
CAPITAL SURPLUS	173,863	173,095
RETAINED EARNINGS	425,291	421,170
	124,317	82,274
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 723,457	\$ 676,725
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	\$19,798,125	\$16,870,180

Board of Directors

Continental Illinois Corporation and Continental Bank

ROGER E. ANDERSON
Chairman of the Board of Directors

JOHN H. PERKINS
President

JAMES F. BERÉ
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Borg-Warner Corporation

GORDON R. COREY
Vice Chairman,
Communications Edition Company

STEWART S. CORT
Former Chairman of Chief Executive Officer,
Bethlehem Steel Corporation

LESTER CROWN
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Material Service Corporation

TILDEN CUMMINGS
Former President

DONALD M. GRAHAM
Mayor, Brown & Root

WILLIAM A. HEWITT
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Beauregard Corporation

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Illinois Central Industries, Inc.

WILLIAM G. KARNES
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
Beatrice Foods Company

ROBERT H. MALOTT
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer,
FMC Corporation

GRAHAM J. MORGAN
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
United States Gypsum Company

KEITH R. POTTER
Executive Vice President,
International Harvester Company

WILLIAM J. QUINN
Chairman of the Board and
President,
Chicago Milwaukee Corporation

ROBERT W. REINEKER
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Esmark, Inc.

MICHAEL TENENBAUM
President,
Inland Steel Company

ARTHUR M. WOOD
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

JOSEPH S. WRIGHT
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer,
Zenth Radio Corporation

BLAINE J. YARRINGTON
Executive Vice President,
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

Continental Bank International, New York • Continental Bank International (Pacific), Los Angeles • Continental Bank International (Texas), Houston
Also: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Bangkok, Barcelona, Beirut, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cali, Caracas, Casablanca, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt,
Geneva, Georgetown, Guyana, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kingston, Kuala Lumpur, Liège, Lima, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manama, Manila,
Mexico City, Milan, Munich, Nairobi, Nassau, Osaka, Paris, Piraeus, Rabat, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Thessaloniki, Toronto, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich



Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis arriving at the Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport yesterday.

Aristotle Onassis, Founded Shipping Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

and his wife had committed between Paris and New York.

Christina Onassis, the shipowner's daughter by his first marriage, was at the hospital with her father when he died.

The body will be flown to Mr. Onassis's private island of Skorpios for burial on Tuesday or Wednesday, family sources said today.

The Golden Greek

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—A shrewd, able and adventurous businessman who amassed a fortune estimated at more than \$500 million, Aristotle Onassis knew the uses of money and the power that came with it.

He was said to have used these, often, to move quietly and with secrecy into positions of influence in the international shipping and petroleum industries and in high finance. He also knew how to use his influence with political leaders in Greece.

Known to both admirers and detractors as "the golden Greek," the oil tanker tycoon, despite his off-repeated protestations against press attention, attracted it more than ever after 1968, when he took as his wife one of the most famous women of her time, Jacqueline Kennedy.

He was born in Smyrna, now Izmir, a Turkish city on the Aegean with a large Greek colony, to Greek parents, Socrates Onassis, a tobacco merchant, and Penelope Dolgou Onassis, Greece won the city for its part in World War I but it was recaptured in 1920 by Kemal Ataturk's troops, "the berbered Greek males between the ages of 16 and 40 into concentration camps.

Mr. Onassis said that one of his uncles had been lynched but that he himself managed to flee with the rest of the family to Greece. In 1923, he boarded a freighter at Piraeus bound for Argentina. He arrived there with about \$60.

Heart Disease Remains No. 1 In WHO Study of Death Rate

GENEVA, March 16 (AP).—Heart diseases and cancer remain the leading killers of people in industrialized countries but a World Health Organization study notes that causes of death vary widely among the 27 nations surveyed.

Statistics derived from the WHO data bank for the 1969-1971 period show that a resident of Scotland or Sweden was more than twice as likely to have a heart disease than someone living in Spain or Poland.

Greeks Retire 140 Officers in Military Purge

ATHENS, March 16 (UPI).—The government has completed a purge of pro-junta elements from the armed forces by retiring 140 senior and junior officers in the army, navy and air force, a government spokesman said.

The retirements followed what the government described yesterday as "special board examinations" and included all the officers who were accused of involvement in last month's attempted coup. They also included men who were said to have played key roles during the seven years of the military dictatorship.

Out of 140 officers retired, 91 served in the army, 28 in the navy and 21 in the air force. Earlier this month, 62 officers of general's rank were retired in a reshuffle of the armed forces leadership.

In another development, an Athens court yesterday convicted lawyer George Alifantakis of insulting authorities and inciting the public to disobedience and sentenced him to 10 months in prison. Mr. Alifantakis, lawyer for several officers accused of involvement in the coup, appealed the sentence and was released pending the appeal-court decision.

Italian Woman Gets Post

ROME, March 16 (UPI).—The directorate of the ruling Christian Democratic party has elected Sen. Franca Falcucci, 49, as deputy party secretary, the highest political job won by an Italian woman.

Working for 25 cents an hour, Mr. Onassis served as a lineman and operator for the United River Plate Telephone Co. in Buenos Aires. He listened in on overseas calls to learn several languages, including English, German and French.

Gradually, Mr. Onassis worked himself into the tobacco import business. In two years he had made more than \$100,000 and by 1930 was a millionaire.

For a time during the 1920s, Mr. Onassis, who held Greek and Argentine passports, served as Greek consul in Buenos Aires. He had to deal with many Greek freighter captains and it was during this period that he became interested in ships.

In London, in 1930, Mr. Onassis learned that the depression had forced the laying off of ships around the world. "You could pick up a ship for the same price as a Rolls Royce," he later recalled.

At \$20,000 each, Mr. Onassis bought six freighters—which had cost \$2 million each to build in 1920—from the Canadian National Railway. In the decade that followed, he added more freighters and tankers to his fleet and, when World War II came, he owned many of the precious tankers in Allied waters.

The war, followed by the Marshall Plan, the Korean war, the Indochina war, the Suez crisis and the Vietnam war, gave the shipping industry its golden age of growth and profits. By 1968, Mr. Onassis, using shipping as a base but dabbling in other interests, had amassed a fortune estimated at \$500 million.

As controller of about 100 companies in a dozen countries, Mr. Onassis operated a fleet of about 5 million tons displacement under "flags of convenience." His holdings included hotels, banks, pier facilities and real estate.

Mr. Onassis owned a house in Athens, a villa in Monte Carlo, a hacienda near Montevideo, a Paris penthouse filled with Louis XV furniture, and the island of Skorpios in the Ionian Sea. He and Mrs. Kennedy were married in the island's chapel in Greek Orthodox ceremonies.

Favorite Country

Mr. Onassis once said, "It's the one that grants maximum immunity from taxes, trade restrictions and unreasonable regulations."

His wheelings and dealings got him in trouble with several countries, notably the United States, which indicted him on civil and criminal conspiracy charges under the Shipping Act of 1916.

Mr. Onassis had bought 20 surplus Liberty ships after World War II, at cut-rate prices, with the understanding that they would be operated by American-controlled companies. But the government charged that he controlled the companies in fact, if not in name. Ultimately, the criminal charges were dropped and the civil suit was settled for \$7 million.

He also took a loss in his dealings with Prince Rainier of Monaco. In 1952, wanting to rent office space in Monte Carlo, he approached the Société des Bains de Mer, the corporation that controls the gambling concession and the major hotels and clubs in the principality. His suggestion that he be rented space in the unused winter sports club was ignored.

Secretly, Mr. Onassis, through the 49 Panamanian companies he then controlled, started buying the Monaco corporation's shares on the Paris stock market, at about \$5 a share.

He soon gained a majority interest and became known as "the man who didn't break, but bought, the bank at Monte Carlo."

But Mr. Onassis had a basic dislike for gambling, Monaco's chief attraction for tourists. When he pushed the idea of tearing down tourist hotels and clubs and building office buildings in their place, he and Prince Rainier reached a parting of the ways.

In 1967, Mr. Onassis finally bowed to the Prince and sold his shares back to the corporation for \$10 million.

Mr. Onassis's social headquarters for many years was the Christina, formerly the Canadian frigate Stormont, which he bought in 1964. He spent \$25 million converting it into a floating palace with vast staterooms, baths of Siena marble with gold fixtures, lapis lazuli fireplaces, a mosaic dance floor that drops to become a swimming pool and its own amphibious plane.

50-Man Crew

A 50-man crew tended the Christina, whether it was anchored in the harbor at Monte Carlo or on one of the many cruises of the Mediterranean, Aegean and Caribbean on which Mr. Onassis took his friends.

It was during one such cruise in 1969 that Mr. Onassis and his first wife decided to end their marriage and during another cruise, in 1963, that he met his second wife, Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

In 1946, Mr. Onassis had married Athina Livanos, daughter of Stavros Livanos, an even wealthier Greek-born shipping tycoon than Mr. Onassis or Stavros Niarchos, also a shipping multimillionaire, who married another Livanos daughter, Eugenie. Tina Onassis and her husband had two children, Alexander, born in 1948, and Christina—for whom the yacht was named—born in 1950.

On the Christina's summer cruise in 1969 were, among others, Sir Winston Churchill, Sir Winston's wife and daughter Diana; Battista Meneghini, a Milan industrialist, and Mr. Meneghini's wife, the soprano Maria Callas.

Mr. Onassis had met Miss Callas in 1956, and, despite his evident dislike for opera, they became extremely close.

Close to Callas

The Onassises were divorced in 1960, the same year the Meneghins were legally separated. Mr. Onassis and Miss Callas remained close until 1968, although they never married.

In 1973, it became apparent that Mr. Onassis was in deteriorating health. Last fall, he spent a week in a New York hospital.

Mr. Onassis was also said to be still in grief over the death, in the crash of a private plane in 1973, of his only son, Alexander.

—ALBIN KREBS

Obituaries

Susan Hayward, Won Oscar For Role in 'I Want to Live'

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—Susan Hayward, 55, an Academy Award-winning actress, died Friday at her home in Beverly Hills, Calif. She had been suffering from a brain tumor, her physician said, and died following a seizure.

Just Like the Movies

The time: the late 1930s. The place: a Manhattan modeling agency.

Enter: Edythe Marrenner, graduate of PS 181 and Girls Commercial High School in Brooklyn, daughter of a transit company worker—young, poor, stage-struck, ambitious and beautiful.

Receptionist: "A redhead, come on in. We just got a call for a girl with red hair."

Her life was like so many of her movies.

In scores of films that made her one of the world's most popular stars, Susan Hayward, who began her career as Edythe Marrenner, created an indelible impression of brassy charm, pert sassiness and a spirit that soared on success and met tragedy with throaty defiance.

Lucky and Unlucky

To sketch her life in swift scenes would be to create a catalogue of events that seem like clichés culled from a thousand movies: The lucky break that started her modeling career; the director who saw her picture in a magazine and offered her a screen test; a rejection for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind"; hard times in Hollywood and the bicycle accident that cast her onto the

lawn of an agent who changed her name to Susan Hayward; the starlet routine with cheesecake stills but no roles; the gutsy appeal to a convention of distributors that set her career rolling; stardom; Academy Award nominations; an Oscar; public triumph but personal tragedy—an unhappy marriage to actor Jess Barker; a custody battle over twin sons; divorce; attempted suicide; a taste of scandal; a second, apparently happy marriage to a businessman, Floyd Chalkley; her husband's death, and the final years marred by illness.

"I never dreamed this could happen to a girl from Brooklyn," she once said.

It was an utterance made on a festive occasion in 1959. Miss Hayward had just accepted the New York Film Critics award for her performance in "I Want to Live." A few months later she had received an Oscar for that same portrayal—Barbara Graham, the 26-year-old accused of murder, railroaded to a conviction and executed in a gas chamber.

Her Academy Award nomination for "I Want to Live" was her fifth. She received the others in 1947 for her portrayal of an alcoholic in "Smash-Up"; in 1949 for the romantic drama, "Key Poolish Heart"; in 1952 for her depiction of Jane Froman, the singer, in "With a Song in My Heart"; and in 1955 for her appearance as Lillian Roth in "I'll Cry Tomorrow."

—LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Vincent Sheean

VARESE, Italy, March 16 (AP).—Vincent Sheean, 75, author and veteran foreign correspondent,



Susan Hayward in 1958.

died at his home near this north Italian city today.

Mr. Sheean, a native of Pennsylvania, covered Europe and Asia for the Chicago Tribune, the North American Newspaper Alliance and the Paris Herald beginning in the 1920s. He later wrote about his assignments in a book, "Personal History."

At the time of his death, he was working on his autobiography, called "Personal History II." He also wrote "Lead, Kindly Light" on Mahatma Gandhi, whose assassination he witnessed. His other books, among 30 fiction and nonfiction works, included "Nat Peace but a Sword" and "Between the Thunder and the Sun."

Haven Gillespie

LAS VEGAS, March 16 (AP).—Haven Gillespie, 87, who wrote such songs as "You Go to My Head" and "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town," died Friday.

His other songs included "Breathing Along with the Breeze," "That Lucky Old Sun," "The Old Master Painter" and "God's Country."

France Drops Restrictions On Films On Political Issues

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, March 16 (NYT).—It took three-quarters of a century before the French could be shown a film on Alfred Dreyfus, the Jewish army captain convicted of high treason whose subsequent exoneration tore the nation apart.

Films on the Algerian war, mutinous French soldiers in the trenches during World War I, the Nazi occupation and the student revolt of May, 1968, have always been difficult to show to the public.

The reasons lay in official France's sensitivity about its army, its police and the government's role in times of war and insurrection. One of the most enduring forms of political censorship—that of films—was finally abolished this month.

The first French feature-length film on the Dreyfus case is now playing in Paris. And, on March 26, "Paths of Glory," Stanley Kubrick's tale of the misery and hypocrisy of war on the French front, will make its debut 18 years after it was first shown in the United States.

Banned by Swiss

Switzerland banned the film as "incontestably offensive" to France, to its system of justice and to its army. The French government never really prohibited it, but distributors and potential financial backers judged it "preferable" not to show the film here during the tense years of the Algerian war.

"Paths of Glory" was made in 1957. It is a story, based on fact, of three French soldiers chosen by lot and executed as an ex-

ample for "cowardice in the face of the enemy" after being ordered to attack an impenetrable German position during World War I.

"Dreyfus or the Intolerable Truth," filmed by Jean Chérasse with the help of 10 historians, is a 90-minute documentary on the most celebrated court case involving anti-Semitism in the history of France. The trial began in 1894. Dreyfus was declared innocent and reinstated in rank 13 years later.

It took Mr. Chérasse from 1964 until now to show his film to the public.

Another film that has run into trouble in recent years was "The Sorrow and the Pity," about French attitudes under Nazi occupation. It has never been shown on French television, the medium for which it was originally produced.

"Battle of Algiers"

And there was the case of "The Battle of Algiers," a reconstruction of a crucial episode in French-Algerian relations. It was seen in Paris only many years after the intense interest in the subject had subsided.

Even so, the showing of this Algerian-Italian production in Paris was ceased after rightists demonstrated at movie houses.

Documentaries on the student revolt of May, 1968, which eventually brought all France to a standstill, have received only limited distribution, usually confined to university auditoriums.

Last week, Michel Guy, the under secretary for culture, announced that the government was lifting all restrictions on films of a political nature.

Geography and Lufthansa made Frankfurt the centre of Europe.

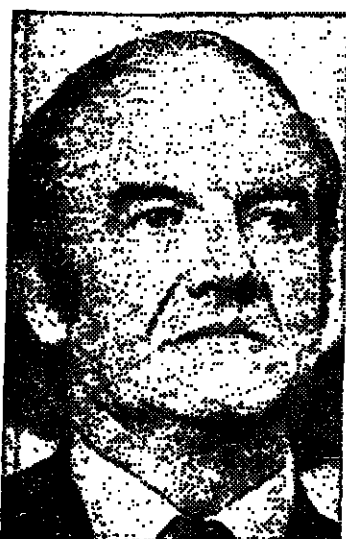


From our home base, we can fly you to most of Europe's attractions in no time at all.

The more you fly



Lufthansa
German Airlines



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Edmund Muskie



Sen. Hubert Humphrey



Sen. Edward Kennedy

On 1976 Presidential Race

Four Senate Democrats Are Aloof But Alert

By Jules Witcover
WASHINGTON (WP)—While five declared Democratic candidates are campaigning busily throughout the country a full year before the first 1976 primary election, four other men go about their business in the Senate in wait, for each may well be the best strategy for getting their party's presidential nomination next year.

One of them, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, foresees a situation at the Democratic convention where all of the active candidates will fall short of a majority and the party will turn to one of the four—Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Edmund Muskie of Maine, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts or himself. The five men who have declared their candidacies are Senators Henry Jackson of Washington and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

Sen. McGovern said that each of the four who have not declared—with the possible exception of Sen. Kennedy—would seize the offer in a minute.

"I'm not a candidate," Sen. McGovern said in his Senate office. "I told the people of South Dakota when I ran for re-election last fall that I'm not going to be a candidate."

"But if I were offered the nomination? Sure, I'd take it. And so would anybody else. No proven politician who had any standing would reject the national convention."

Sen. McGovern says that, while he believes Sen. Kennedy at the moment intends to stay out, as he has said, it is impossible to be certain now what would happen if he were offered the nomination in 1976.

Sen. Kennedy, told of the South Dakota statement, insisted that his own decision is "unchangeable," no matter what the convention may do. "There's always going to be speculation," he said, "but I've made up my mind."

Sen. Humphrey left little doubt that, if the party should turn to him, he will run.

Sen. Muskie, as is his style, is not so categorical. "I don't close the door," he said, "but I don't do anything about keeping it open. My commitments in 1976 in the Senate and in Maine reduce the possibility of being a candidate in 1976. But I don't close the door because it wouldn't be honest. . . If the challenge were there, I could do it with commitment and interest."

Their Forecasts

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie are inclined to see the party turning in 1976 to one of the prominent non-candidates. Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Kennedy have some doubts that this will occur.

"I think it's going to be very tough for any one of them (the active candidates) to put together a majority of the delegates," Sen. McGovern said. "There are so many of them and no one seems to have found a compelling issue. I don't see anything comparable

to the war issue we had that probably helped create an early coalition behind my candidacy (in 1972)."

Sen. Muskie seemed to agree. "I don't think any of the declared people have made their case," he said.

"It's going to take that first primary to give any clue as to what's going to happen," said Sen. Muskie, whose first primary victory in 1972—in New Hampshire—fell short of expectations and led to his rapid slide from the status of a front-runner to that of an also-ran.

Sen. Muskie said that he does not rule out the possibility of a first-ballot nomination for one of the declared candidates but adds that it is certainly "not an inevitability unless somebody really generates a spark" in the primaries.

Sen. McGovern said it is likely that, if the convention were to turn to Sen. Muskie or Sen. Humphrey rather than himself because a team "they came very close to winning in 1968 and don't have the problem of an overwhelming recent defeat."

But he alone of all the prospects could probably put together the coalition that won the nomination for him in 1972, Sen. McGovern said. The war issue has faded, he noted, "but there's a kind of bond left. The war issue is a touchstone with those people. The confrontation on military spending is another."

Sen. Muskie said that a feeling persists that he was the chief victim of Nixon campaign "dirty tricks" in New Hampshire, of the

so-called "Connick letter" of undetermined authorship that led to his disastrous "crying" incident while defending his wife against the Manchester Union Leader newspaper. And, he said, there has been a "marked escalation" of political professionals and others urging him "to keep my options open."

Humphrey said he remains a believer in the primary system spotlighting and generating momentum for one of the active competitors, despite modified Democratic party delegate-selection procedures that make big-state sweeps by one candidate less likely to occur in 1976.

"To me," Sen. Humphrey said, "it's very unlikely a non-primary candidate will get the nomination."

Of his own plans, he said: "I'm going to stay put in the Senate. I plan to run for re-election next year."

Sen. Kennedy, who said that he, too, sees no movement yet for any of the declared candidates, remains a believer in the primary route generating thrust for a candidate.

"It's very difficult for anyone to develop any grass-roots fire, but President Kennedy was able to do it in 1960," he said. "I don't know if this will change before next year. But there's such an overwhelming feeling that the primaries are decisive. Coming into California and New York a trend can take shape. I would still think it's likely there will be a first-ballot nomination."

All four non-candidates agree on one thing: Not only do those in the field now seem unable to make much impact, but the American people may even resent such early campaigning for the presidency in a time of domestic economic ills.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

'The Tourists Are Coming'

Concord Faces Battle of Bicentennial

By John J. Goldman

CONCORD, Mass.—The ice is beginning to melt on Walden Pond. Only patches of snow lie beneath the pines of Author's Ridge, where Thoreau, Hawthorne, the Alcotts and Emerson are buried. By the old North Bridge, the Concord River is beginning to swell.

Spring—and trepidation—are coming to this picturesque New England town. The nation's first major event of the bicentennial takes place here April 19: The battle at North Bridge, where Minutemen "fired the shot heard 'round the world," will be celebrated.

President Ford, plus 400 other dignitaries, including the British ambassador, are invited for a parade and dedication of a national park. So is the public, and that's the problem.

The fear among townfolk is an invasion by tourists along the route that Paul Revere and the Redcoats took from Boston 200 years ago.

When the planning for the bicentennial began eight years ago, the reaction of many residents was talk of boarding up windows and going to summer homes on Cape Cod for the big day. Historically, there were reasons to worry.

During the 100th anniversary, throngs descended on Concord. President Ulysses Grant led the guests. But so many tourists arrived that trains from Boston were unworkable in the crush. Station platforms were packed. Two of the Invictas—Mark Twain and William Dean Howells—retreated in disgust to a warm fireplace.

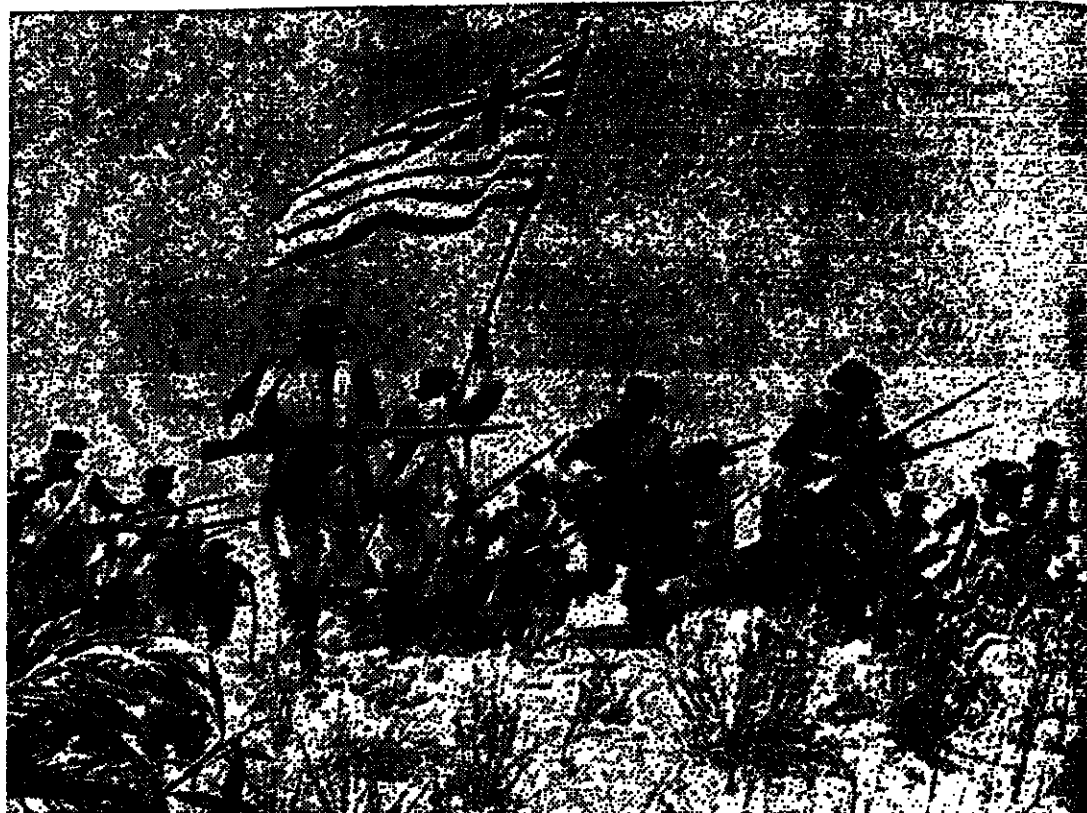
High Spirits

In Concord, meanwhile, food ran out. Drink did not and very high spirits prevailed. Twice during the unveiling of Daniel Chester French's Minuteman statue, the platform for dignitaries collapsed.

With that history behind them, the 17,500 residents here pictured a modern-day Paul Revere sounding the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm on the 200th anniversary: "The tourists are coming. The tourists are coming."

How many is the big question. "We really don't know how many are coming," Paul Felt, the town manager, said. "That's the big problem. Our plans have been developed for a maximum number of maybe 120,000. We hope, of course, it will be a lot less than that."

The town is very proud of its heritage. The people are excited



U.S. Revolutionary Marines hit the beach in movie "John Paul Jones."

about this. But there are worries about what could happen.

Police Chief William Costello, a veteran of the force for 20 years, said: "We will have people from all over the world. . . We know which way they're going to come. We're going to direct them."

"Two hundred years ago when they marched on the town, it wasn't a peaceful approach. All they [the British] were supposed to do was come out and confiscate some powder and ball. And then all of a sudden it hit the fan. They didn't have any problem getting to Concord. Their problem was getting home."

To be sure that all tourists and guests arrive and return home safely, a complicated plan has been set up. Three helicopters, two Coast Guard boats, 400 National Guardsmen and more than 600 policemen will be on duty April 19. In the basement of the post office, the old Civil Defense command post has been turned into a communication center. Maps of the parade route and town streets hang on its concrete walls. Red Cross stations, drinking fountains and a National Guard field hospital will be set up. Thousands of box lunches are being packed for visitors. Chief Costello intends to be

circling overhead in a helicopter on the big day. When all parking spaces are filled, traffic will be rerouted to bypass the town.

Concord normally employs 34 police officers. Two hundred others have been hired. An additional 400 have volunteered. A major problem is orienting all the outside policemen so they can point out historical sites.

"Somebody's going to say, 'Where is such and such a place?'" Chief Costello says. "They go up to a police officer and, if he doesn't know, they think he's got to be a little retarded. They don't stop and think he's probably from 100 miles away."

On an average of once a month, coordinating meetings have been held with adjacent communities. State police have been assigned to all main highways. One of the major jobs of state troopers will be to escort marchers to nearby Lexington for that town's celebration later in the day.

To spread the word in Concord, the League of Women Voters has scheduled coffee gatherings in areas along the parade route. Doctors and druggists are being assigned locations outside the area where they can park. Their cars will be free for emergencies. The helicopters have been assigned for potential medical evacuations. Plans call for a craft to pick up patients in their backyards and fly them to nearby hospitals.

Not all the plans are fostered by preoccupation. Souvenir shops are well stocked with rings, fifes, drumsticks, flags, mugs, Minuteman statues, plates—all the hopelessly profitable paraphernalia of the bicentennial.

There is even a new drink, the "finklocke," being served at the Colonial Inn. It is 1 1/4 ounces of bourbon, 3/4 ounce of applejack, brandy, some crème de cacao (white), a taste of lemon juice and grenadine to color.

Precautions Taken

"Within the powers of mankind and the normal powers of committees, we have taken every precaution to program and plan for the events," says John Finnegan, a local realtor in charge of the bicentennial arrangements.

It was the farmers at the bridge in 1775 didn't have the moxie and the courage to step up and do something and face an issue, there might never have been a bridge and King George might still be running this country. By the same token, we have a problem here, and if we can't plan for it, then we are not worthy recipients of the tradition that took place at the bridge some 200 years ago."

Concord, a community 21 miles from Boston, has shown little change in 200 years. There are more shops and more inhabitants. But the tree-lined streets and colonial houses remain. So do, in good measure, the pride and flinty independence that brought the Minutemen to the North Bridge in the first place. The sense of community is strong and it has been translated into the handling of bicentennial arrangements.

It was after a mild winter in 1775 that the British sent a task force of 700 elite troops to Concord to ferret out arms and supplies stored in the town by the Minutemen, special groups within the colonial militia who could be mobilized quickly.

On the evening of April 18, Paul Revere, the Massachusetts silversmith, was awakened at his home and sculled across the Charles River. Two lanterns glowing in the spire of Boston's Old North Church signaled that the British would move by water.

Revere spread the word. He accomplished the primary mission, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were in the way to Concord he was captured, but later freed, by British soldiers.

through the night, the Redcoats heard the sound of guns, ringing bells and hoofbeats.

At Lexington, the Redcoats were met by two companies of Minutemen on the town green. The Minutemen were ordered to disperse. Shots were fired and eight Americans were killed.

The British then moved toward Concord. Smoke was seen rising from behind trees and colonials mistakenly concluded that the British were burning the town. The militia advanced on the bridge, led by Capt. Isaac Davis, the local gunsmith.

The British fired first. Capt. Davis was killed. Shots were exchanged and the Redcoats broke and fled. The whole British column then retreated toward Lexington. As it marched, the fields flanking its route were filled with Minutemen. Just outside Concord, the last ranks of the British fired a farewell volley.

With those shots, the real battle began. The Minutemen fired from the fields. The British casualties in the first battle of the revolution were 73 dead, 194 wounded and 26 missing. Almost 4,000 Minutemen were involved in the fight. Their casualties were 93 dead, wounded or missing. Word of the battle spread everywhere. In Paris, the press gave full details. In Venice, a leading newspaper published an account. That day marked a turning point in the life of the American continent.

The scene at Concord was immortalized in Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem sung at completion of the battle monument on July 4, 1875.

"Here once the embattled farmers stood / And fired the shot heard 'round the world." And on the grave of British soldiers killed near the bridge there is this inscription: "They came three thousand miles and died to keep the past upon its throne."

Unheard beyond the ocean tide / Their English mother made her moan."

Like their ancestors by the bridge, the people of Concord, 1975, are mobilized.

"I think it's going to be very crowded, very busy," a waitress at the Colonial Inn said. "I'll be fun," said Sally Richmond, a sales clerk at the Colonial Drug Store. "You don't know how many people are coming, but I think it'll be a blast."

© Los Angeles Times.

Prague Attacks Smrkovsky and Italian Magazine

PRAGUE, March 16 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo denounced both the late Communist leader Josef Smrkovsky and the publication of his memoirs in an Italian magazine.

Rude Pravo said Mr. Smrkovsky, who died in January, 1974, was a "double-faced politician" and it charged that the Italian magazine Giorni Vite Nuove was serving a campaign "designed to discredit the Czechoslovak Communist party and our friendship with the Soviet Union."

The article was the first official Czechoslovak reaction to the publication of the Smrkovsky memoirs. In them, Mr. Smrkovsky described the events before, during and after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Russian and Warsaw Pact troops, ending the liberalization movement of "prague spring."

What has Sheraton done for you lately?

FRANKFURT

NOW OPEN. At the airport, the Frankfurt-Sheraton is connected to the main terminal building, only minutes by high-speed train to the city center. And there's a discotheque with entertainment and an indoor heated pool.



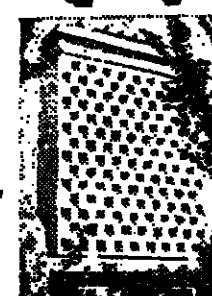
LONDON

At the airport, the Sheraton-Heathrow offers quiet rooms, a lively discotheque, a heated indoor pool, and free bus service to and from the airport and Central London.



TEHRAN

The convenient Arya-Sheraton is in North Tehran, overlooking the city and Alborz Mountains. There's an outdoor pool, rooftop dining and dancing, daily Persian specialties, and native entertainment.



LISBON

Near Edward VII Park, the Lisbon-Sheraton offers fine dining and panoramic views in the rooftop restaurant. And it's the only hotel in Lisbon with an outdoor heated pool.



SHERATON

For a reservation at any Sheraton anywhere in the world call:

Amsterdam (02503) 3115 London (01) 636-6411
Brussels 219.34.00 Paris 260.35.11
Frankfurt 29.52.91 Milan 65.00.47

Or have your travel agent call.



Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns

هتل من النجوم

Murmansk Has Sunlamps in Schools

Arctic's Only City Has a Special Life Style

By Robert C. Toth

MURMANSK, U.S.S.R.—More than 360,000 persons live here, in the world's only city above the Arctic Circle. They are so far north that unusual techniques are needed to cope with life, from kindergarten on.

For example, the toddlers have sunlamps in their schools. They strip down to their underwear, don dark goggles and parade around in the eerie violet iridescence while basking front and back.

All schoolchildren and all office and factory workers get the same sunlamp treatment during the 2 1/2-month polar night—one week in mid-November to wreathe them from the sun that has just gone, and one week in late January to prepare for its return. Wind vies with the long night in making life most difficult. Special construction techniques are employed to break its force.

Protective Labyrinth

Each new apartment complex is walled on three sides and kindergarten and schools are built inside the almost windless "micro climate" created by the zigzagging wings. Complexes are self-sufficient "micro districts," with shops and other services all within short walks.

Electricity is replacing gas for cooking but not for reasons of economy. Burning gas depletes oxygen in the flats because windows are almost always sealed, according to Felix Taksis, the city architect.

Such construction features, plus added insulation against the cold, and high ceilings to mitigate claustrophobia, make Murmansk housing costs almost double those in Moscow, Mr. Taksis said.

The average January temperature is 14 degrees Fahrenheit, the same as in Moscow 1,000 miles to the south. But averages do not tell the full story because the weather is extremely fickle.

During a three-day period last month, the temperature went from 22 degrees below zero—with a wind there was no hiding from—to a balmy 45 degrees above zero, with rain. In between were two sudden four-inch snowfalls, and for several hours the pale sun rose low on the horizon, casting light but no warmth on the bleak tundra. Snow falls 10 months of the year, and blizzards become thicker because of the sustained cold.

About a year after arrival the hemoglobin content rises 70 percent to 96 percent above normal to improve oxygen distribution, according to Dr. Nina Sveredova of the city's Health Department.

No Special Diseases

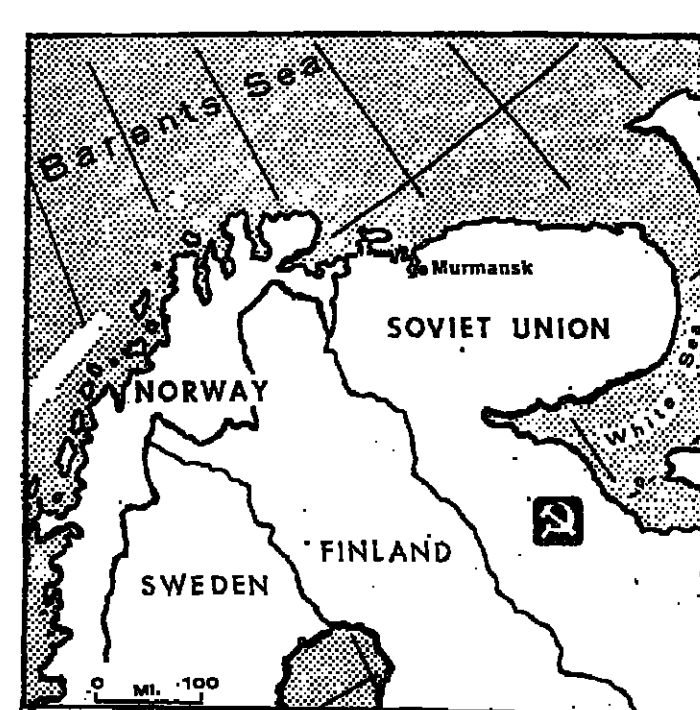
No special diseases have been found among residents, and the "polar hysteria" that Scandinavian doctors have identified has never been seen here, she and other doctors say.

But health is the primary reason given by one-third of Murmansk residents who say they are not completely satisfied or are dissatisfied with life here, according to a survey conducted by Dr. Gregory Benkevitch, a sociologist.

The second big reason was work, he said. Men employed in mining and extraction industries that involve outside labor are most represented in this group.

"But we find that if people stay three years they usually stay indefinitely," he added.

Mr. Taksis estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 leave each year but noted that the city's population is more than compensated by new arrivals. The city is growing by 10,000 inhabitants a year, he said.



POLAR CITY—Murmansk, 1,000 miles north of Moscow, is growing by 10,000 a year, despite 10-month snow season.

With New Approach

Bernadette McAliskey
Active Again in Ulster

By Colin Frost

LFAST (AP)—Bernadette McAliskey is back in politics, a new struggle and a new set of beliefs.

Four years ago, as Bernadette McAliskey, she became the youngest ever to sit in the British parliament, elected after leading off-civil rights marchers to barricades against the government of this British province. She lost her seat last year, then she has been reorganizing her political beliefs and her daughter, who was three years old before her father's death, schoolteacher Michael McAliskey.

Ten weeks ago, she formed Irish Republican Socialist Party with Seamus Costello, who has been expelled from the Republican Army's Marxist-led Official wing. Now Mrs. McAliskey's new party and the Irish Republican Socialist Party are in a dispute over future course of troubled Northern Ireland.

Mrs. McAliskey said she fears she might be harmed but by the Officials.

The danger is that plenty of forces would be happy to me out of the way, they'd excellent cover in blaming Officials," she said.

Cheerfulness

Despite these fears, she was full during an interview in cottage home at Derry, a sprawling County Donegal village of the kind the call a townland.

A house stands at the end of dirt road marked by many poles. Concrete blocks forming stones to the door.

Mrs. McAliskey, now 28, is still the small dynamo emerged from student politics international headlines. But ideas have changed, she said, a row with the Officials is a clash between Stalin and Trotskyism, she said.

Irish Republican Socialist Party is of the Trotskyist persuasion. It is the first time she has identified herself with one group. Previously she political free lance, speaking political platforms of both Official leftist and the Provisional nationalist wings of the She ran for Parliament as independent.

She said she supports the "anti-imperialist" struggle of the Provisionals against the British Army struggle that has been in since their cease-fire on Feb. 10.

On the Provisionals, she said, any politically bankrupt, d of ideas as to what to do the British leave Northern nd.

She accused the Officials of doing all struggle. They observed a cease-fire since 1972, believing that armed British action is counter-ictive.

Her analysis is that 800 years land's national struggle have d in failure—and that some-ly, therefore, must be wrong ionalist thinking.

It is the more recent struggle ocialism any nearer success, McAliskey says. Therefore, nswer is to combine nation-tervor with a fight for m, she argues.

The republican tradition," she

said, "has always embraced different philosophies and thus different tactics."

"As a result, it has always split and it always will split until we get our organization and principles clear from the outset, combining the anti-imperialist and Socialist struggles."

Four years ago she was calling herself a Marxist while admitting that she had never read Marx. The deficiency has been remedied with surprising results.

"Karl Marx as an individual," she said, "was a bad-mannered pig. I can't stand self-styled Marxists who think they have to accept not just his ideas but imitate his arrogance and lack of patience."

"Marx is not God. Intellectuals who preach his theses have never tried them out on the ground or at the factory gate. The task is to relate his analysis to what's happening now."

Flexibility is her new watch-word.

I started out from a liberal position, demonstrating and agitating for reform," she said.

But I discovered the system was incapable of reform. I had to look elsewhere, to read and learn. I may change again. People who never change their politics are either fools or some kind of robot."

She has a similar attitude toward her religion.

She would no longer call herself a good Roman Catholic—but traditions are born in us and given us by history, and religious persecution is part of our history.

Not an Atheist

Overall, I am not an atheist. I'm not prepared to say there is no God. But I do say that the church propagates a lot of nonsense, like the sacred nature of property. In its acquiescence in law and order, its opposition to the struggle of the present generation."

Some estimates have put the membership of Mrs. McAliskey's new party at around 700. She believes 300 would be nearer the mark but says she is not worried by numbers. Discipline and political awareness are more important than size, she said.

The party's task, she said, is to make "a serious attempt to define Irish republicanism and to relate it to the working-class struggle, which is an international struggle." The party has as yet no formal overseas contacts but in general terms would support the Viet Cong, the Palestinians and "those elements fighting against bureaucracy in the Soviet Union."

She looked back over six years to the idealism of the civil-rights movement and its fight against the now officially admitted injustices against Catholics in Northern Ireland.

With more than 1,150 dead, has it been worth it?

"Yes," she said. "Some people accused the civil-rights movement of moving too fast. Some said it went too slow."

But the injustices were there. The side effects, the shootings and bombings, would have been the same whichever way we played it.

The idealism is still there, too. People talk about war weariness. But that's a concept I don't believe in. Some will go on fighting."

Her directions for returning by



Bernadette McAliskey

car to Belfast had an Irish flavor: "Get back to the bottom of the road and there's a signpost for Portadown. That's the road to Belfast. The signpost points the wrong way."

Drift Left in Portuguese Timor Evokes Indonesia Concern

LISBON (Reuters).—After successfully dismantling its troublesome African empire, Portugal has suddenly run into trouble with one of its last possessions, the eastern half of the island of Timor.

Seven months after revolutionary officers overthrew the old colonialist regime in Portugal, the wind of change has finally caught up with this remote and backward colony situated at the southern end of the Indonesian archipelago, just north of Australia.

Four months ago, it seemed certain that the territory, incapable of standing on its own feet economically, would remain tied to Portugal for the foreseeable future.

But the rapid decolonization which Portugal has carried out in Africa has now had its effect in Portuguese Timor, too. Two

pro-independence movements have merged into a coalition which has sprung to prominence and Indonesia has accused Portuguese troops of helping leftist Timorese take control of the territory.

Indonesia warned Portugal that it would not let the situation reach "a dangerous stage," and there have been rumors that Indonesian forces were gathering in the western half of the island to invade the Portuguese part.

[Miguel Jose Ribeiro, representative of the Roman Catholic Church in Portuguese Timor, has warned against a campaign to impose Communism on the colony, Indonesia's official Antara news agency reported, according to AP. Antara said that in a talk Mr. Ribeiro called Lisbon's decolonization policy "only a mask to cover the real objective of imposing Communism among Catholics Timorese. He urged Timor's people to be vigilant and reject any effort to make the Timorese Communists.]

The unrest apparently dates to November, shortly after the resignation of the conservative Gen. Antonio de Spínola as Portugal's president. A new governor, Col. Lemos Pires, was sent to the territory with a team of left-oriented officers.

"The political situation can be said to have evolved since the arrival of myself and my collaborators," Col. Pires said at the end of last year. "From April to November, there were big limitations on freedom of expression but this is not so any longer."

Group Is Banned

The old authorities had banned the leftist Revolutionary Front of Independent Eastern Timor

(Fretlin) from the radio for 60 days.

On Jan. 22, Fretlin joined forces with the Democratic Union of Timor in a coalition. The immediate effect was to isolate the third party operating on the island, Apodeti, which wants the territory to be integrated into Indonesia. The coalition accused Apodeti of being neocolonialist and of acting against the interests of the people and the United Nations Charter.

A month later, Portuguese military authorities banned Apodeti from the radio for 45 days for committing "ideological aggression." This was after Apodeti broadcast a program accusing the Portuguese of helping an alleged campaign of intimidation, oppression, violence and disorder aimed at crushing Apodeti's support among the majority of the people.

This evidently convinced the

Indonesian government, which came to power after ousting the left-leaning Sukarno regime, that Portuguese Timor was swinging dangerously to the left. Jakarta is known to fear that the territory might become a base for Communist insurgents in the rest of the Indonesian archipelago.

Portugal has recognized the right of all its overseas territories to self-determination. It has promised to respect the will of the Timor people as expressed through a popular consultation, preferably a vote for an assembly which would draw up a new constitution.

Now the Portuguese government has to decide how to organize a vote among a population of 600,000 persons who are mostly illiterate, speak only native dialects and are largely unaware of the April coup in Portugal.

Once, only governments and the multi-national "giants" had access to the counsel of Hudson Europe. Now you can subscribe to its regular economic and political forecasts.

HUDSON EUROPE is a private research company based in Paris, whose work for various corporations and for the U.S., French and Canadian governments has attracted world-wide attention.

Its multi-national staff is made up of social and political analysts as well as economists and trade specialists. Their sources, both official and unofficial, are literally all over the world. And the input to Paris is weighed and analyzed, knowledgeably and dispassionately, and presented to clients in a practical, easy-to-understand form.

Thus over the past several years, Hudson Europe has published more than 75 confidential reports and conducted more than 50 seminars and work sessions on such subjects as:

- Where Europe's Labor Will Come From in the 1980s.
- Petrodollars—Who is Vulnerable and Who is Not.
- The Limits of West German Growth.
- The Surprising Economic Outlook for Italy.

Hudson Europe's methodology and its conclusions are unusual, unorthodox and often unexpected. And its record of accuracy has been remarkably high:

- Fifteen months ago, Hudson Europe predicted—accurately—the drop in crude oil prices that is happening right now. This despite fourfold price increases at the time the forecast was made.
- More than 18 months ago, Hudson Europe predicted—accurately—the U.S. trade deficit for 1974, and the decline of the dollar against other major currencies.
- As early as 1971, Hudson Europe predicted—accurately—that British entry into the EEC wouldn't end the controversy over this move. It isn't settled yet.

But Hudson Europe's forecasts have always had a highly restricted audience: privileged persons connected with those companies and governments who commissioned Hudson Europe to make studies for them.

Now, for the first time, this material is being made available to others. In a joint venture with the esteemed International Herald Tribune, also Paris-based, Hudson Europe is publishing a regular and continuing analysis of what's happening, why it's happening and what will happen as a result.

It is called *The Hudson Letter*.

"INFORMATION" ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH.

The Hudson Letter doesn't just print facts and figures. These are available elsewhere. Instead, *The Hudson Letter* clarifies and illuminates such data, brings meaning and judgment to it. The short and long-range aspects of national and international developments are assessed and interpreted.

Wouldn't you like to have known, as early as last June, that the "official" price of gold would tacitly be abandoned—as it was at the Giscard-Ford meeting in Martinique last December?

Would your plans have changed had you known in September 1973 that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business—and that even without the oil crisis, Germany's economy would be in trouble, serious trouble in 1975?

And what about oil? Did you even suspect, a year ago, that crude oil prices would actually begin to flatten out, then fall, in 1975—despite all indications to the contrary?

Old Cultures Around World
Linked in Language Theory

LONDON (UPI)—Jack Cohane went into the British Countryside in Rome to look up origin of the word "Thames" came out wondering whether it stumbled unwittingly onto by to much of prehistory.

14 years later, he has d out to 12 authorities, in as parts of the world, maps texts which he believes will nee even the doubters that were two dispersions of e over the world from the terranean thousands of years e Columbus.

His theories are right, then in key names and words hit out from the Mediter-ian in prehistoric days link-her the British ruins of heage and Avebury, the ric civilizations of Mycenae Teite, the Aztec and Mayan res of the Americas and nt monuments in the Par

Cohane expects the new dial will be published as a l to his first book on the ct, "The Key," which re- t respectful reviews even those critics who might have ht it too deep a subject for mer New York advertising and amateur archaeologist, distinguished scholar, Prof. Gordon of Brandeis Uni-ty, commented after reading Key" that it was the stimu- kind of book that helps about important re-evalu- s by scientists.

Cohane, who now lives in id, believes he has found aut evidence of maritime ets between the Old World the New World going back the Bronze Age. The routes e contacts can be charted, certain, by names and words e identifiable as the in the spoken and written agos of widely separated ts. He is also satisfied that "for

better or worse all of them figure prominently in ancient Semitic legends and mythology, most of them are to be found in the Old Testament, notably Genesis."

There have been two principal objections to Mr. Cohane's theory. The first is that with human beings capable of making only a limited number of sounds there is bound to be duplication in the pronunciation and/or spelling of place names. The second is that only in a limited number of instances are the meanings of these names and words the same in different parts of the world.

Mr. Cohane's answer is that those words which are the same or approximately the same in spelling and meaning occur far above what the laws of chance would call for. He quotes studies which appear to show a relationship of approximately 20 per cent between the Aztec and Mayan dialects on the one hand and Hebrew on the other.

"An extraordinarily high figure," he said.

Another example of the presumed dispersions: There is work-manship in Britain's Stonehenge of a technique identical to that at Mycenae in Greece and found nowhere else in Europe.

One of the things that Mr. Cohane found when he went into the British Council Library was that Thames is a cognate of Sanskrit Tamasa, the name of a tributary of the Ganges, that Tamasa means dark and the Thames "is the dark river."

What intrigued him even more was that there seemed to be so many ancient place names with tam/tam/tam stems including the prehistoric copper mines at Tumana in Wisconsin.

"The tam/tam name still permeates the mythological and place name fabric of peoples scattered all over the face of the globe, on tiny isolated islands as well as on great continents," Mr. Cohane claimed.

The Hudson Letter

PREPARED BY HUDSON EUROPE AND PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Hudson Letter, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

☐ Please send me—at no charge—a sample copy of The Hudson Letter, along with a Charter Subscription Order Form. (Offer expires 15 April, 1975).

☐ Please enroll me immediately as a Charter Subscriber.

☐ Bill me later. ☐ Bill me company.

☐ Payment enclosed. 1700 French francs, or equivalent in other currency.

If you pay by bank transfer send to International Herald Tribune through Lazard Frères & Cie, 5 rue Pillet-Will, 75009 Paris, France.

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Country: _____

I understand that I can cancel my subscription at any time, and get back a refund on the unexpired portion of my subscription.

New Directions for Portugal

Portugal's new High Council of the Revolution has affirmed its adherence to the North Atlantic Alliance, to the safety of foreigners' property and persons within Portugal, to elections and maintenance of public liberties and order. But at the same time it is shaping a course for Portugal that will have lasting, if not necessarily permanent, effect.

How far the arrests of military, business and political personalities accords with the council's promise of public liberties may be disputable. Individuals may be set free, or new ones may take their places to play parts in the political process. But the nationalization of banks and insurance companies in Portugal is another matter: as Britain learned after its "quiet revolution," unscrambling an egg hardly comes within the realm of practical politics.

But in Britain, both the Labor victory that led to extensive nationalization and the creation of, for example, the National Health Service, as well as the Conservative victory that followed, and applied brakes to the Labor revolution, were popular victories, won at the polling place and carried into effect in a national legislature. The High Council is not only "directing" the revolution, but making it.

Much the same could be said of its still tentative steps in foreign affairs. Casting

implied blame on the United States, an ally, for the foolish little military episode that led to the present assumption of power by the military, is hardly even a step, but it has its own coloration. Similarly, consideration of the Soviet request for a fueling base for civilian shipping, mostly fishing vessels, seems innocent enough, and may simply be a Portuguese version of détente. But the two incidents, taken together, could constitute a change in policy with far-reaching effect. And again it is not the Portuguese people through their chosen representatives that are making these critical decisions; not even a majority of the officers who have assumed such power may approve them.

It could be, therefore, that a minority of a minority is acting in the popular name to exert what may well not be the popular will. It is creating an institutional framework for whatever the people may eventually be allowed to set up as a Portuguese government, a framework that could be just as coercive in its own way as the rigid state which the military uprising overthrew. Early, free elections could set limits to such coercion, could find a real voice for the people. It remains for the High Council to demonstrate that its promises of such elections are not merely idle words, and that it will implement its rhetoric in spirit as well as in letter.

Creeping Censorship

Cultural chauvinism, never an attractive feature in the affairs of modern nation states, is particularly objectionable when translated into governmental policy reinforced by economic sanctions. It is disconcerting that the Canadian Parliament, under increasing nationalist pressure, is considering legislation that would in effect dictate the content of the Canadian editions of certain non-Canadian publications—particularly, but not exclusively, Time and Reader's Digest magazines.

At issue is threatened revocation of a tax concession granted 10 years ago to the Canadian editions of these two publications, as well as to some British newspapers. At the time, the two magazines were exempted from a law designed to make it unprofitable for Canadian firms to place advertisements in non-Canadian publications by disallowing the deduction of such expenditures from corporate income taxes. Time and Reader's Digest argued successfully that they should be exempt from that rule because their editions were actually printed or, in the Digest's case, even edited in Canada.

The nationalists demand that, in order to

retain their tax advantage, the two magazines must agree to make their Canadian editions at least 80 per cent Canadian in what is variously referred to as "in content" or "in format."

There can be legitimate argument over the propriety of the initial law that, in fact, discriminated against the majority of foreign publications distributed in Canada while giving favored status to a minority of others; but we do not see how a democratic country such as Canada could justify in any way the proposed policy of dictating editorial content. Any prescribed quota of Canadian content would be a form of government censorship.

Ultimately, the issue is neither one of percentages nor of the quality of the material. If Canadians feel that they are badly served by foreign cultural imports, they can always respond by producing better publications at home and lending their patronage to foreign magazines more sensitive to Canadian interests. Censorship or news management by law are the wrong answers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Aid to Indochina

Regarding the military future of South Vietnam, and United States responsibilities in that scarred land, there is no room for ideological certitude—neither for the familiar disaster threats of the administration nor the congressional Democrats' sweeping rejection of further military aid to Indochina this year.

Instead of posturing by the politicians (with an eye on 1976) to shed blame for anything that may go wrong, what is needed now is a compromise aid program—devised jointly by administration and congressional leaders—to phase down American military aid on an orderly timetable to which both policy-making branches can be committed and for which they would share responsibility.

The Democratic caucuses in House and Senate have trapped themselves in the fallacy of regarding urgent military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam from the same perspective. Though obviously related, United States obligations in the two situations are quite different, as is the degree of military threat which each confronts. In contrast to Cambodia, it is not too late in Vietnam to revive the political machinery that all sides accepted in the Paris agreements two years ago.

A responsible policy for the United States would be to maintain, consistent with the Paris agreements, the minimum military support that Saigon needs to avert the deterioration that occurred in Cambodia, while

at the same time restoring political options that for too long have been rejected in favor of a military solution. Congress and the administration need to settle on the middle ground between undermining the Thieu government before such a renewed dialogue even gets under way in earnest, and providing such fulsome and open-ended military strength that the South Vietnamese leader would see no real reason even to attempt compromise—either with his domestic political opposition or with the enemy in the field.

President Ford has signaled a willingness to prepare a scheduled and orderly phase-down of American military aid to Saigon over the coming three years. The actual duration of such a program and the amounts to be appropriated would have to be carefully negotiated between executive and legislative branches, taking account of the valid concerns of both.

In the present mood, with suspicions of a new credibility gap opening on the administration's pronouncements on Indochina, no such cooperative action will be possible so long as the only prospect in sight is intensified warfare on the vague chance that better days might yet come. If there is to be continuing support for the South Vietnamese under attack, this can come only in parallel with a renewed dialogue among the opposing forces aimed at political, rather than military, decisions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Turks and Cyprus

A settlement is only possible if the Turks begin to make territorial concessions. Given the apparent political vacuum in Ankara, Turkish concessions now may seem even less

likely than before. It must, however, be a key objective of American, UN and European diplomacy to persuade the Turks that Cyprus is atrophying because of their own obstinacy.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1900

WASHINGTON—The Secretary of the Navy has determined to appoint a general board to meet once a month to consider plans of campaign to be used in case of war. Admiral Dewey is to be head of the board and thus the chief of the United States Navy General Staff. The other members of the board will come from the Office of Naval Intelligence and be selected by the Navy secretary. This move is taken because of the need for better communication in modern warfare.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1925

SARASOTA, Fla.—Frankie Frisch, the hold-out captain of the New York Giants and their star second baseman, has just ended his hold-out and come to terms for the 1925 season. How much he was paid is a mystery and neither he nor manager John McGraw are revealing the amount. However, it is thought that he got a slight raise over last season, when it is known that he received \$12,500, which made him the highest priced player the Giants ever had on their payroll.



Cover.

Clean Sweep at the CIA

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The main hope for the survival of an effective Central Intelligence Agency in the United States now lies in a clean sweep of its present leadership and the creation of a powerful new joint committee of the Congress to oversee its future activities.

The first rule of the spy business is that spies are expendable. If they embarrass the government, they are discarded. It is a hard, sometimes unfair, but often necessary rule, and there is no reason why it should be applied only to the spies and not to the men who give them their orders.

The CIA has not failed, but it has been caught fiddling with the liberties of private citizens and has been an embarrassment to the government. The best way to aggravate the embarrassment now and weaken the CIA even more, is to prolong the current investigations, retain the present leaders, and publicize all the crimes of the past.

Foreign espionage is an essential but illegal activity, not to be confused with the political espionage and sabotage of the Watergate scandals. It is a form of undercover war, and the Communists are waging it with a vengeance now in Portugal, while the CIA is virtually helpless in its present condition to prevent the subversion of the strategically important country.

President Ford has handled the problem as if it were a common case of government corruption. He has all the evidence he needs to change the leadership of the CIA which has been less than candid, and overhaul the whole sprawling intelligence apparatus of the government, and he is now in favor of a strong joint committee of Congress to supervise all intelligence activities, but he has not yet acted, and for mysterious reasons William Colby, the head of the CIA, has not had the grace to resign.

Ford Starred

Ford, when he was in Congress, was a member of the committee that was supposed to oversee the CIA, and was startled to discover, when he became President, that the agency had participated in espionage at home and in plots to assassinate political leaders abroad. Now he says he never suspected this sort of thing was going on and would not have approved if he had.

It is easy to say that now. But during the savage conflicts of the early cold war period, it was not so easy. The internal struggles for political control in strategic places such as West Germany, Italy, the Middle East, and even

in Cuba often depended on providing money for guns, newspaper presses, clandestine radio stations, propaganda periodicals, and many other things that were essential to the struggle, but could not be disclosed to the general public without disclosing them to our adversaries and threatening the sources and even the lives of our agents.

All this is coming out now: the efforts out of Washington to overturn the governments of Diem in Saigon, Allende in Santiago, Castro in Cuba, and even the involvement of the CIA in Watergate and other scandals, including opening the mail of members of Congress.

Moscow Active

The President says this sort of thing has now been stopped, but the underground war goes on, not only in Portugal, but all over the world. Moscow has been comparatively quiet about the economic disarray in Western Europe, but it has been particularly active within the Communist apparatus in Spain, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and the Middle East. This is not the sort of struggle that can be countered or publicized, but it cannot be left either to the CIA alone or controlled by the weak congressional committees that have failed to supervise it effectively in the past.

It was the fear of exposing the covert operations of the CIA that led Ford to appoint a "safe" committee under Vice-President Rockefeller to investigate the domestic activities of the agency, but this has so little credibility in the country and the Congress that both the House and the Senate are now launching investigations of the whole U.S. intelligence community on their own.

Racy Reading

In the confusion, there have been cries to abolish the CIA, which makes racy reading but no sense. The agency needs precise new rules limiting its domestic activities. It needs close supervision by responsible and discreet legislators who know in advance of any covert operation by any intelligence agents of the government, and it needs new leadership.

On the question of its future direction, the recent habit of appointing CIA directors from the ranks of the CIA itself probably ought to be reconsidered. Men like Richard Helms and William Colby, who have spent most of their lives in the service and atmosphere of the CIA, may know more about what the CIA should be doing than outsiders, but they are not likely to be the best men

at knowing what it should not be doing.

The CIA has served the nation well throughout the cold war years, and this fact has undoubtedly been obscured because its successes can never be publicized while many of its failures are. Thus it will always be the object of suspicion, and should be, but with a new charter, a new director, and careful congressional supervision, it can undoubtedly regain the confidence of the country and be allowed to get on with its essential work.

While few in this political community would embrace the Bushard formula, which is rather bald, the fact of the matter is that there are many here who hanker for the strong-arm leadership of yesterday.

"The trouble today," one veteran Capitol Hill Democratic aide remarked, "is that there's nobody around who intimidates anybody."

The Consequences of Growth

By C. L. Sulzberger

(The local currency) that détente was permanent?

He replied comparing détente between Tehran and Moscow with that between Washington and Moscow. Things, as it were, are certainly better. "But," he added, "never bet your last rial on anyone. It's always good to have friends. But it's best to depend on yourself in the end."

There are, it is known, certain political opponents of this regime in Iran, people often called "teleguides," although who does the "teleguiding" is never alleged. Moreover, it is acknowledged that Savak, the Iranian counter-intelligence and intelligence force, has received no unfavorable publicity abroad. This is compared here (with some inaccuracy) to the unfavorable publicity now besmearing America's CIA.

Nevertheless, an implicit admission of some kind of political or social crisis, presumably caused by the disparity in economic progress, seems the only understandable reason for Iran's switch this month from a multi-party system to a single National Renaissance party, decreed by the Shah and headed by Hoveyda.

In his own memoirs, "Mission for My Country," the Shah calls: "In 1957, I began intensively to promote the two-party system in Iran..." [This] "normally means that there are two major parties plus a number of minor ones... I consider that my role as King requires that I encourage parties."

"If I were a dictator rather than a constitutional monarch, then I might be tempted to sponsor a single dominant party such as Hitler organized or such as

you find today in Communist countries. But as a constitutional monarch I can encourage large-scale party activity free from the strait of one-party rule or the party state..."

It is certainly odd that, in the face of the Shah's own references to the "party state" in Iran's policy should be "effectiveness."

I cannot pretend to comprehend that argument. No Hitlerian or Communist movement has been created by the new Iran (using the Shah's own reference to the "party state" in Iran's policy should be "effectiveness.")

For many developing countries, the absence of political opposition is a normal system. Iran is scrambling out of the Third World.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have preference. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters will be signed with initials but printed will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Too Many Nice Guys?

U.S. Leadership Crisis

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Fred Bushard, whose experience as a member of Richard Nixon's Watergate legal defense team equipped him admirably for the role of a moral tutor to American society, last week favored Jon

Suchan of the Charlotte Observer with a fascinating lecture on the naïveté of the American people. From the comfort of his law practice in Hilton Head, S.C., Mr. Bushard, a veteran of Capitol Hill, the Pentagon and the White House, cautioned, as Mr. Suchan put it, against expecting public officials to deal effectively with the nation's problems if restricted to an inflexible moral code.

The exact question before the country, as stated in barrister Bushard's own elegant words, is: "Would you rather have a competent sounder or an honest boob in office?"

Rough and Tumble

And, lest anyone be in doubt about the right answer, Bushard said: "You can make a strong argument that for a president in this day and time you don't want a babe in the woods. He's got to deal with some pretty rough and tumble people."

As a loyal Republican, Bushard was quick to add that he was not referring to Gerald Ford as the "honest boob" or the "babe in the woods." But it is hard to suppose that his comments were not aimed in some way at the current Washington situation, where the question of power is once again occupying a good many people's minds.

While few in this political community would embrace the Bushard formula, which is rather bald, the fact of the matter is that there are many here who hanker for the strong-arm leadership of yesterday.

"The trouble today," one veteran Capitol Hill Democratic aide remarked, "is that there's nobody around who intimidates anybody."

Light Grip

Mr. Ford's grip on his administration as the party is so light that an opposition party senator can veto the President's choice of the special trade representative, and the former governor of California can address a major Republican organization rally, without ever mentioning the President's name.

But Mr. Ford is positively niggardly in his area of responsibility when compared to the Democratic leadership of Congress: Carl Albert and Mike Mansfield. Their role seems limited to feeble protest of the filibustering, tax-flogging, time-consuming tendencies of their headstrong charges.

If Leo Durocher's maxim that

"Nice guys finish last" is in politics, then Congress and White House are doomed to in a last-place tie; nobody in town knows three "nice" than Messrs. Ford, Mansfield and Bushard would call "rough tumble people."

It's true there's a very thin supply of nostalgia in Washington for the "good old days" of Nixon administration, in Bushard was so comfortable. But one hears the invocations of the memo, Lyndon Johnson, and partly his arm-twisting managing Senate affairs.

"Can you imagine what it would have done with this nation?" asked one old Senate. "He would have filled this with Ford's left, even if he'd have Bobby Baker lock him up on Capitol Hill."

Perhaps the yearning for Big Daddy who will "take of us" is irrepressible in us when times get rough. Paul man, a Republican campaign sultan (and not the actor), last week that what the crave is that old platonic, the philosopher-king—the man who does well.

But it's a very short step a philosopher-king to a benevolent despot. And, as Bushard's perceptive reminds us, the can soon become not quite benevolent.

Need Luck

One senses a climax is approaching for American politics. We are in a period of initial weakness, with the press under a cloud, the House egalitarian upheaval, the S stultified, and the political system, especially its pread nominating procedures, in a bles. Nice guys but weak to occupy the crucial, visible of power in the national go

Unless they have better overcoming the serious pro in the domestic and internal economy than now seems dictable, the Fred Bushard America will be heard from, and again—with increasing force.

"We want the results, but often don't want to know or accept the price that he he paid," Bushard said.

He was speaking of the Bill Americans would gladly have done that police state but it had only succeeded in putting "that joker," as he called in jail.

A police state president is likely what we'll get unless national leadership crisis is overcome.

The search for Jack Daniel's Whiskey.

Some of our friends have a difficult time finding Jack Daniel's. We hope this list of fine hotels, restaurants and bars will solve that problem.

Because of the slow, careful way we make our whiskey, mellowing each drop through 12 feet of charcoal, the supply is sometimes less than plentiful. But we'd rather ask your patience than lose your respect. Because speeding up our process would mean changing our whiskey. And one sip will convince you that Jack Daniel's should never be changed.



BELGIUM

Brussels
Royal Windsor Hotel
Centre Culturel de la Chambre
Le Pigeon
Le Broadway

FRANCE

Strasbourg
Hôtel de France
Le Village
Club 1900
Restaurant L'Aubette
Sofitel

Lyon

Sofitel
Hôtel "La Renaissance"
Restaurant Nantou
Sofitel & Dorian
Le Club
Le Marquis

Lille

Ecu de Plaisance
Queen Victoria
Restaurant de Paris
Restaurant L'Horizon
Le Club
Bar Le Windsor

ITALY

Milano
Principe & Savio Hotel
Hotel Corporation of Europe
St. Andrew's Restaurant
Romeo Restaurant
Bagatelle Restaurant
Gratiae Restaurant
El Bamba de Leon Restaurant
Ola Maggiore Restaurant (L'Hotel)
El Tonic Restaurant
Davos Restaurant
Colonna Restaurant

Firenze

La Loggia Restaurant
Charles Restaurant
Villa La Massa Hotel
La Arcata Restaurant
Zi Tereza Restaurant
Cire & Mergellina Restaurant

Ischia

Jolly-Turco Hotel
Marocco Hotel
Il Castelletto Hotel
Regina Isabella & Royal Sporting
Hotel
Regina Hotel
Taverne Romantica Restaurant
Castello d'Arancio Bar
O'Pignatelli Bar

Napoli

Royal Hotel
Vesuvio Hotel
Mediterranean Hotel
La Arcata Restaurant
Zi Tereza Restaurant
Cire & Mergellina Restaurant

Palma de Mallorca

Hotel Nacional
Hotel Nixe Palace
Hotel San Vito
Hotel Victoria
Restaurant El Patis
Club Social
Sala de Fiestas Tito
Hotel Felix
Hotel Baller
Restaurante La Caleta
Club del Mar
American Bar

Torremolinos

Cafeteria Arimay
Cafeteria Dr.
Sala de Fiestas Tito
Sala de Fiestas Tito
Sala de Fiestas Tito
Sala de Fiestas Tito
Sala de Fiestas Tito
Sala de Fiestas Tito

UNITED KINGDOM

London
The Skyline Hotel
The Capital Hotel
The London International Hotel
The Gloucester Hotel
The New Millestone Restaurant

NETHERLANDS

Scheveningen
Bar de Padoek
Wassenaar
De Kievel
Kastel de Wittenburg

SPAIN

Madrid
Sala de Fiestas Bocaccio
Hotel Ritz
Restaurant Principe de Viana
Restaurant Musica Linea

Agudalce

Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce
Hotel Agudalce

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chgs
AmLab 6 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 6 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 6 7/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 7%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 7 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 7 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 7 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 7 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 8 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 8 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 8 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 8 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 9%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 9 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 9 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 9 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 9 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 10%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 10 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 10 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 10 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 10 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 11%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 11 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 11 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 11 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 11 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 12%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 12 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 12 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 12 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 12 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 13%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 13 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 13 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 13 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 13 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 14%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 14 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 14 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 14 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 14 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 15%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 15 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 15 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 15 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 15 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 16%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 16 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 16 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 16 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 16 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 17%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 17 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 17 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 17 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 17 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 18%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 18 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 18 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 18 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 18 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 19%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 19 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 19 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 19 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 19 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 20%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 20 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 20 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 20 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 20 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 21%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 21 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 21 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 21 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 21 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 22%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 22 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 22 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 22 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 22 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 23%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 23 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 23 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 23 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 23 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 24%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 24 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 24 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 24 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 24 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 25%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 25 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 25 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 25 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 25 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 26%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 26 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 26 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 26 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 26 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 27%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 27 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 27 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 27 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 27 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 28%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 28 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 28 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 28 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 28 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 29%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 29 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 29 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 29 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 29 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 30%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 30 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 30 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 30 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 30 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 31%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 31 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 31 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 31 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 31 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 32%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 32 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 32 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 32 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 32 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 33%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 33 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 33 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 33 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 33 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 34%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 34 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 34 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 34 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 34 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 35%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 35 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 35 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 35 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 35 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 36%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 36 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 36 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 36 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 36 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 37%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 37 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 37 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 37 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 37 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 38%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 38 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 38 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 38 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 38 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 39%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 39 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 39 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 39 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 39 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 40%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 40 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 40 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 40 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 40 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 41%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 41 1/8%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 41 1/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 41 1/2%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 41 3/4%	2	82	82	82	+1/4
AmLab 42%	2	82	82	82	+1/4

Michigan Takes Bruins Into Overtime

UCLA Wins Tough Opener; Indiana Gains in NCAA

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—by unbeaten Indiana, which it easily, and UCLA, which it the hard way, the nation's four teams are still in the final for college basketball's prize—the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

Up-ranked Indiana, No. 3, a third-rated Louisville and Maryland came through early with victories that sent it to the various NCAA main next Thursday and Friday.

Indiana, in the winner's c were three other members he Top 10—No. 6 Kentucky, 9th-ranked North Carolina, No. 8 Arizona State, No. 10 Iowa, and No. 11 Alabama, they bowed to Kentucky and ma. State, respectively.

North Carolina State, last year's champion and the nation's ninth-best team, lost the Atlantic 10 Conference tournament last and was not selected to the crown.

is is the line-up for the game regional, with the four teams advancing to the final at San Diego March 29 to 31. Regional at Providence, North Carolina vs. Syracuse, Boston College vs. Kansas.

At Dayton, Ohio, Indiana vs. Oregon State and Kentucky vs. Central Michigan.

At Las Cruces, N.M., Louisville vs. Cincinnati and at Portland, Ore., UCLA vs. Arizona State.

At Las Vegas, Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

Kentucky, led by Jimmy Dan Connor and Kevin Grevey, came from behind at the outset of the second half and swamped Marquette. "Kentucky is a much better team than a lot of people think they are," said Marquette coach Al McGuire.

North Carolina stopped New Mexico State with a 17-2 burst in a 5 1/2-minute span early in the second half that opened a 66-47 bulge. Arizona State guards Lionel Hollins and Rudy White worked Alabama in the early going, with Hollins passing and scoring 17 points apiece. The Sun Devils saw a 32-point spread dwindle to seven with eight minutes left but Alabama got no closer until the final half-minute.

Thoeni Wins Slalom But Still Is Tied For World Cup Lead by Stenmark

From Wire Dispatches
SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 16.—Even though Gustavo Thoeni won yesterday's World Cup slalom, he received fewer points than Ingemar Stenmark and the pair are now tied for the overall lead in the year's standings. The title will be decided next week in Val Gardena, Italy, in the final races of this surprising and confusing season.

Yesterday, Thoeni went all-out on the second run to win the slalom from fellow-Italian Piero Gros. Stenmark, from Sweden, was third but he gained 15 points to Thoeni's 14. This resulted from the new World Cup scoring system in which a skier can only score a certain number of points in each of the three disciplines. A victory usually means 25 points.

As a result, the 24-year-old Italian and 19-year-old Swede found themselves deadlocked with 240 points each. Franz Klammer of Austria, with 215 points, is the only other skier in the running for the title. He can reach the

At Philadelphia, Kansas upset Penn, 89-82, and used edge La Salle, 87-83, overtime.

At Charlotte, N.C., North Carolina triumphed over New Mexico, 93-69, and Boston College ed Furman, 82-76.

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Kentucky ped Marquette, 76-54, and at Michigan edged George D.C., 77-76.

At Lexington, Ky., Indiana d Texas-A&M, 78-58, and at State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Defensive Praise: hough Indiana, 30-0, placed men in double figures, it he Hoosiers' defense that put clumps on Texas-A&M, 78-58, and State downed Middle case, 78-67.

At Lubbock, Texas, Cincinnati off Texas A&M, 87-79, and land nipped Creighton, 83-79. At Tulsa, Okla., Louisville ped Rutgers, 91-78, and Notre beat Kansas, 77-71.

At Tempe, Ariz., Arizona defeated Alabama, 97-94. Nevada-Las Vegas took San State, 90-80.

At Pullman, Wash., Montana vs. Utah State, 69-63. A rallied for a 16-4 overtime that eliminated Big 10 run-up Michigan, 109-91.

Chuckie Williams and Carl Gerlach scored 20 points apiece to lead Kansas State over 11th-ranked Penn. Kevin King's lay-up and two free throws each by Jim Lee and Ross Kindel in the final 37 seconds of overtime sparked Syracuse over LaSalle.

Will Morrison scored 14 of his 20 points in the second half, leading Boston College past Furman. Oregon State, paced by Lonnie Shelton's 23 points, took an 11-point lead over Middle Tennessee late in the first half and breezed home.

Danley Sharp Cincinnati freshman Steve Collier negated a second-half Texas A&M rally with four consecutive

baskets and scored 14 of his 20 points after the intermission. Adrian Dantley went on a scoring binge midway through the second half and paced Notre Dame over Kansas. Beginning with a layup with 10:49 left in the second half after Kansas had pulled with 48-46, Dantley scored 19 points to finish with 33.

Ricky Sobers scored 13 of his 21 points in the second half as Nevada-Las Vegas unleashed a fast-break attack that routed San Diego state. Eric Hays and Tom Peak combined for 29 second-half points as Montana downed Utah State.

A bitterest defeat was suffered by Georgetown, whose Jonathan Smith fired a desperation 30-foot

shot at the buzzer—the score was tied at the time—and then bumped into Central Michigan's Leonard Drake for a foul. Drake promptly sank two free throws to win the game.

"It's a heck of a thing to come this far and have a referee's call decide a game," said Georgetown coach John Thompson.

Pittsburgh's Gaines NEW YORK, March 16.—A pair of local teams and two out-of-towners advanced in the National Invitation Tournament, college basketball's No. 2 post-season event.

The New York winners were St. John's, of Brooklyn, and Manhattan. The Brooklyn squad ousted Lafayette of Pennsylvania, 94-78, while Manhattan eliminated Massachusetts, 68-61.

The "foreign" victors were Pittsburgh, a 70-65 conqueror of Southern Illinois, and Providence College, which looked impressive dumping 14th-ranked Clemson, 91-85, in Madison Square Garden in the first half of afternoon-evening doubleheaders.

St. John's easy victory left Lafayette with a 22-5 won-lost mark to 20-8. St. John's now moves into Tuesday night's quarterfinals. Pittsburgh plays Providence Tuesday night in the first game.

Despite game highs of 26 points and 15 rebounds by Joe Meriwether, Southern Illinois' 6-foot-11-inch center, Pitt, completely outmuscled the Saluki.

Keith Starr, 6-foot-7-inch junior, was Pitt's top scorer as the Panthers improved their record to 20-10. Starr scored 21 points and handed off for six assists.

A couple of freshmen also figured in Pitt's victory. Larry Harris, a forward, scored 18 points and Mel Bennett, a 6-7, 200-pounder who has led the Panthers all year in rebounds, led again with eight.



LATE FOR TACKLE—England's Alan Morley runs past leaping Scotsman D.W. Morgan.

Wales Takes 5-Nations Rugby Union

From Wire Dispatches

CARDIFF, Wales, March 16.—Wales, with a display of speed and strength, had a surprisingly easy time with Ireland yesterday, scoring a 32-4 victory to win the championship of the Five-Nations Rugby Union league.

The Welshmen finished the short season with three victories in four games, and gained sole possession of the title when Scotland was upset yesterday by England. It was England's only triumph of the season and it couldn't escape last place. Scotland

land, Ireland and France finished in a tie for second, each with a 2-2 won-lost mark.

Wales was inspired to the title by Gareth Edwards, a 28-year-old scrum half who gave one of his best performances.

Wales was never in trouble and dominated the match from the start as Willie John McBride's men failed to repeat the form they showed against France two weeks ago.

The Welshmen got on top early on and in both the pack and in broken field running it

always had the edge. Edwards and Phil Bennett launched the Welsh three-quarters on attack after attack that had Ireland desperately hanging on.

Gerald Davies, Roy Bergiers and J. J. Williams ran brilliantly, while fullback John Williams constantly opened the Irish defense with threats into line.

But it was Edwards who stood out. His strength brought him a try in the first half and he had a hand in most of the others as Ireland wilted under his attacks.

Wales went ahead after 13 minutes when Bennett kicked an easy penalty goal. Then Edwards shrugged off two tackles to force his way over for a try which Bennett converted.

Ireland lost Mike Gibson for the last five minutes of the first half when he limped off with a leg injury, but he returned to the field after the interval which ended at 9-0.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Scotland upset LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—England beat Scotland, 7-6, at Twickenham yesterday, dashing the Scots' hopes of a share of the Five-Nations championship.

Goal-kicking failures contributed to Scotland's loss in a match which they were confident they would win. Scrum half Douglas Morgan, whose goals beat Wales two weeks ago, missed two comparatively easy chances of penalty goals in the closing minutes of the fiercely-contested game on a rain-soaked field.

Dominate Collegiate Meet

Foreigners Have Field Day in U.S. Track

By Neil Andur

DETROIT, March 16 (NYT).—The United States athletes won yesterday but not by much. This was the most conspicuous note on the concluding day of the National Collegiate indoor track and field championships at Cobo Arena.

Overshadowing the winning of a second consecutive team title by the University of Texas-A&M, which finished with 36 points, was the overwhelming influence of foreign competitors.

They won nine of the 15 individual events and accounted for 45 per cent of the total individual points in the two-day meet.

Even events long cherished as symbols of American pride, the 60-yard dash and one-mile run, were won for the first time by foreigners.

Hasely Crawford, a Trinidad Olympian who attends Eastern Michigan, bolted past Cliff Outlin of Auburn, the defending champion, in the last 26 yards and won the 60-yard dash by one foot in 6 seconds.

Bannan Coghlan, a Villanova junior from Dublin, and Wilson Waigwa, a Kenyan enrolled at UTAP, ran away from a field of runners that included Paul Cummings of Brigham Young, the NCAA outdoor champion.

Coghlan took the lead with 1 1/2 laps left and won by 10 yards in 4 minutes 2 seconds, after Waigwa tried to shake the slow early pace (3:08 for the first half-mile) with a 57-second third quarter-mile.

Stewart completed a Long-Distance Double BABAT, March 16 (Reuters).—Scottman Ian Stewart completed a unique double here today when he added the international cross-country title to the European indoor 3,000-meter gold medal he won in Poland a week ago.

The two events usually fall within the realm of each other and the double has always been considered such a formidable challenge that few men have previously attempted it.

But today Stewart underlined his standing as one of the most durable runners in the world when he finished a second ahead of Spaniard Mariano Haro to clinch the senior title.

The 26-year-old gun tester clocked 35 minutes 20 seconds over the oval-shaped 13-kilometer course on the Soviet racecourse.

Haro was second in 36:21.0, with American Bill Rogers third in 37:27.4 in one of the strongest fields of cross-country runners ever assembled.

Stewart edged Haro in the final sprint for the line and left the Spaniard wondering what he has to do to win the title, having now finished runner-up for four successive years.

Many of the other big names in the race failed to get among the major placings, notably Belgian Emiel Puttemans, who was the pre-race favorite but could finish only 16th.

Puttemans, unlike Stewart, missed last weekend's European indoor championships in Katowice to concentrate on this event.

But like several other key figures here, he lacked the pace to stay with the leaders. Others who did poorly here were American Frank Shorter, the 1972 Olympic Marathon champion, who was 20th today, and Finn Tekka Woreth, who won the 1973 cross-country title in Belgium and was nipped at the wire in last week's 3,000. He was not among the top 20 today.

Puttemans, the world record-holder for the outdoor 5,000 meters, was among a group of 13 runners who broke from the pack at the halfway mark.

But the Belgian dropped back after five miles and, two kilometers later, Haro, Rogers and Stewart had established a lead of about 50 meters.

The American and the Spaniard were running elbow to elbow for most of the way with the why Scott five meters behind but keeping them well in sight.

When Haro turned on the speed in the final run to the line, Rogers began to fall back while Stewart pulled out to overhaul the Spaniard at the finish.

It was a brilliant tactical victory for the Scot, who now soared back to the forefront of world track having returned to the sport only this year after a brief flirtation with cyclo-cross.

WHA Results

Saturday's Games

New England 5, Edmonton 2 (Plean 3, Gaffey, Webster, Clime; Rogers, Morin).

Indianapolis 7, Baltimore 3 (Rood 2, Buchanan 2, Kannerbasser, Stelinski, McDaniel, Lebeck, White, Bredin).

Vancouver 7, Quebec 4 (Fry 2, West 2, Harris, Chipperfield, Campbell, Parizeau, Lacombe, Houle, Cloutier).

Saturday's Games

Saturday's Games

Field Hockey Is Won by India Against Pakistan

KUALA LUMPUR, March 16 (AP).—India beat Pakistan, 2-1, on a disputed goal by Ashok Kumar yesterday to become the World Cup field hockey champion.

Fifteen minutes into the second half, India's V. J. Phillips passed the ball to Kumar, who flicked a low shot on goal. The ball hit the netting just inside the right side, but came out into play.

Olympic champions West Germany shut out Malaysia, 4-0, to take the third place in the tournament.

India's V. J. Phillips passed the ball to Kumar, who flicked a low shot on goal. The ball hit the netting just inside the right side, but came out into play.

Olympic champions West Germany shut out Malaysia, 4-0, to take the third place in the tournament.

Olympic champions West Germany shut out Malaysia, 4-0, to take the third place in the tournament.

Basketball Tournaments

FRIDAY
AT COCONINO COLLEGE DIV.
(First Round)
at St. Albans 71, Tennessee 58.
AA SMALL COLLEGE DIV.
(First Round)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

AT COCONINO COLLEGE DIV.
(First Round)
at St. Albans 71, Tennessee 58.
AA SMALL COLLEGE DIV.
(First Round)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.
College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green 67, Tennessee 58.

College Division 2
(Championship)
at Green

